

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

No. 28,390

**

PARIS, THURSDAY, APRIL 25, 1974

Established 1887

Committee to Act Today

'Most' Impeachment Counts Reportedly Will Be Dropped

WASHINGTON, April 24 (UPI)—The ranking Republican on the House Judiciary Committee said today that "most" of the allegations being investigated in the committee's impeachment inquiry will be dropped tomorrow.

The committee staff has been gathering information on 36 allegations covering a wide range of presidential activities.

"Most of them will be dropped when we meet tomorrow," Rep. Edward Hutchinson, R-Mich., told newsmen after a meeting of the Republican members of the committee.

Rep. Hutchinson did not give any details, but other committee members said that they expect

the issues on which the committee will continue to gather evidence to deal with the Watergate break-in and cover-up, the TTT (The Times Tribune) and the industry's political contributions.

The sources said that the committee's chief counsel, John Doar, and the counsel for the Republican minority, Albert Jenner, will recommend the elimination of many of the allegations.

Committee chairman Peter Rodino Jr., D-N.J., said, however, that there would be no formal vote on the staff recommendations about the choice of allegations to be pursued. His prediction conflicted with the expectations of most Republicans.

but the chairman said that he had no intention of having a vote. Rep. Rodino also refused to support the contention that the staff would recommend dropping most of the charges. But the chairman refused to say what the staff report might contain.

Mr. Jenner briefed Republicans on the 36-member committee today, reading from a draft of the recommendations he will make jointly with Mr. Doar.

Among allegations recommended to be dropped:

- Those involving Mr. Nixon's personal finances, including the financing of his San Clemente and Key Biscayne homes, but excluding allegations of fraud in the preparation of his income taxes.
- Allegations of White House involvement in illegal campaign contributions extracted from corporations under threat or promise of government favors.
- Those involving Mr. Nixon's refusals to spend appropriated funds, his impoundment of such funds and his attempt to abolish the Office of Economic Opportunity in violation of a congressional mandate.
- A variety of allegations that government agencies were ordered to do certain things or refrain from doing other things because of contributions.

At the Republican meeting it was agreed that the GOP members would go along with a White House request for an additional five days to respond to a committee subpoena for tapes of 42 talks, a subpoena that has been outstanding since Feb. 25.

The delay was agreed to yesterday by chairman Rodino. It would extend the deadline until next Tuesday.

Earlier, House Minority Leader John Rhodes, R-Ariz., said he would consider Vice-President Ford an acceptable arbiter to determine what material from the subpoenaed tape recordings should go to the committee.

Austria Sets June Election To Pick Jonas' Successor

VIENNA, April 24 (UPI)—Austrian voters will elect a new president June 23 to succeed Franz Jonas, 74, who died early today, the government announced.

The two main contenders for the post are Foreign Minister Rudolf Kirchschlaeger, an independent harked by the ruling Socialist party, and former conservative People's party chairman Hermann Wiltschko, party officials said.

Mr. Kirchschlaeger, 57, who is not a party member, joined Chancellor Bruno Kreisky's Socialist government as foreign minister in April, 1970.

Mr. Wiltschko, 62, served 10 years as secretary-general of the People's party and was chairman in 1970 and 1971.

The role of Austria's president is mainly ceremonial. Although the president has the power to dissolve parliament and veto legislation, neither Mr. Jonas nor his three predecessors made use of this power while they held office.

Mr. Jonas' obituary is on Page 5.



President Franz Jonas

While Improving Combat Strength

U.S. Mulls Pullback of 10,000 Europe GIs

By John W. Finney

WASHINGTON, April 24 (UPI)—Defense Secretary James Schlesinger is considering a relatively small reduction in U.S. forces in Europe.

There are 310,000 Americans in uniform in Europe. The defense secretary is known to be thinking of a reduction of about 10,000 in Army and Air Force support personnel, with perhaps half withdrawn from Europe and the remainder converted into greater combat strength on the Central European front.

Mr. Schlesinger broached the idea of "streamlining" U.S. forces in Europe during his visit last week to West Germany to confer with European and American military officials as well as with the West German Defense Minister, Georg Leber.

Mr. Schlesinger's intentions, at least as expressed publicly in news conferences, are somewhat veiled. Repeatedly he has emphasized that there would be no reduction in U.S. strength in Europe except as part of an agreement with the Soviet Union on mutual reductions. But he would then go on to suggest that he was talking only about combat forces and that he was not excluding "efficiencies" leading to reduction in support personnel.

The cautious, sometimes deliberately ambiguous manner in which he is approaching a decision on support units reflects the complexity of military and political issues raised every time a proposal is made for reducing U.S. forces in Western Europe.

Mr. Schlesinger finds himself having to consider pressure in Congress for reduction in forces, the reluctance of the U. S. services to make any cuts in their manpower strength, the political sensitivities of European allies to any suggestion that the United States might reduce its strength on the Continent, and the diplomatic corps' reluctance to give away bargaining points in negotiations with the Soviet Union.

Mr. Schlesinger generally accepts the view advanced in recent years by the congressional armed services and appropriations committees that the United States has too many support and logistics personnel in Western Europe.

Miss Hearst Asserts on Tape She Robbed Bank Willingly

SAN FRANCISCO, April 24 (UPI)—Patricia Hearst declared today in a taped message that she had willingly joined the Symbionese Liberation Army in the violent robbery of a San Francisco bank, according to a police official who received the tape.

The police official said that the taped message was accompanied by a torn portion of Miss Hearst's driver's license—a device the S.L.A. has used to authenticate past "communications."

In the recording, received through an anonymous intermediary by the police community relations director, Rodney Williams, Miss Hearst reportedly once again declared her allegiance to the terrorist band and disavowed her parents' suggestion that she was converted by brainwashing to her kidnappers' cause.

"What I believe was reality," she said, "was that I was in the bank robbery of my own free will, that other S.L.A. members were holding guns on her," Mr. Williams told newsmen.

The tape recording was under study by FBI agents, who had no immediate comment. It authenticated the message would be the first from the abducted

newspaper heiress since April 3, when she renounced her family and said she was joining the S.L.A. as a revolutionary.

Mr. Williams said the tape and license were in a brown paper package which also contained a red poster depicting hands and a clenched fist.

Mr. Williams said a second voice on the tape identified himself as Cinque, the purported leader of the multiracial guerrilla group, which has claimed responsibility for the kidnapping 2 1/2 months ago.

Mr. Williams said that in the tapes Miss Hearst again called herself "Tania," the name of a woman who fought with Cuban revolutionary Che Guevara.

"She said it's ridiculous that Patty Hearst is being made to seem an innocent girl," Mr. Williams said. He said Miss Hearst criticized her fiancé, Steve Weed, who has denounced the S.L.A.

"She said it was ridiculous to think she would come running to him," he said. She was not interested.

"She said he is mouthing a lot of FBI rhetoric about the whole situation. If he never sees him again, that's fine."



REACHING PEOPLE—Sen. Edward Kennedy gets a warm welcome during visit Tuesday to Tbilisi, Soviet Georgia. He also was received warmly yesterday on Leningrad visit.

Kennedy Tours Leningrad, Applauded by Russians

LENINGRAD, April 24 (UPI)—Sen. Edward Kennedy toured Leningrad today and crowds responded warmly—often with applause—whenever he stepped out of his limousine.

"This is just like Ploshchad (Mass.) during the last week of the campaign," his wife, Joan, said as he plunged into a crowd outside a souvenir store.

After a tour of the Hermitage museum, Sen. Kennedy was asked to sign the visitors' book. After a pause, an aide dictated a message for him to write.

"Does this always happen?" an

English-speaking guide asked Mrs. Kennedy.

"American politicians rely a lot on speechwriters," she replied.

Sen. Kennedy flew to Leningrad last night from Tbilisi, in Georgia, where he also was greeted by enthusiastic crowds.

In the last day of his one-week visit to the Soviet Union, Sen. Kennedy saw the cemetery for Leningrad's war dead, lunched with workers at a generator factory and shopped. Onlookers gathered wherever he went.

On the way to the Hermitage,

the Kennedy stopped off and bought several hundred dollars worth of souvenirs.

The Kennedy spent two hours in the museum, trailed by crowds through the galleries, then went to the Electrosta turbine and generator factory to join workers in a lunch of cabbage soup, tomato juice, french fries and onions. Sen. Kennedy served himself in the cafeteria.

"Would you like to see your son work here?" the senator asked one worker.

"Not particularly," the man replied.



IN MEMORY—Israeli Premier Golda Meir is flanked by the new chief of staff, Maj. Gen. Mordechai Gur (left), and a member of a women's military honor guard during a ceremony in Kiryat Anavim yesterday for Israeli dead in all the nation's wars.

Led by Man Who Met Qadhafi

Cairo Tells of Attempt at a Coup

From Wire Dispatches

CAIRO, April 24.—Egypt charged tonight that the attack on a military technical academy here last Thursday was part of a plot to overthrow President Anwar Sadat and declared that the ringleader had had a long private meeting last year with Libyan leader Muammar Qadhafi.

A statement issued by the prosecutor's office said that the ringleader, Saleh Sariyah, visited Libya on an invitation from the Libyan Embassy dated June 6, 1973, and signed by Mahmoud Bakoush, the Libyan chargé d'affaires.

Mr. Sariyah, a Palestinian-born Arab with Iraqi and Libyan passports, confessed during his interrogation that he met Col. Qadhafi "in private and for a long time" during his visit to Libya, the statement said.

"He also confessed that the aim of the visit was to discuss the unification of Palestinian guerrilla groups, but his objective was dropped in favor of establishing commando organizations within Arab countries to launch legitimate and illegitimate activities," it added.

At least 11 persons were killed and 27 injured in the attack carried out by about 20 men.

The statement issued by the prosecutor's office said that the conspirators planned to arrest Mr. Sadat as he addressed a joint meeting of the People's Council (Parliament) and the Central Committee of the Arab Socialist Union on Thursday.

The statement said the assassins planned to drive to the Central Committee building, where Mr. Sadat was scheduled to speak, after occupying the academy.

"They hoped to deceive the guards into believing that explosives had been placed inside the hall, thus causing panic and confusion," the statement said.

In the ensuing confusion, they hoped to arrest the President and other senior officials, it continued.

"Then Sariyah would make a statement over the radio station declaring that he had overthrown the government and outlining the policies of his new regime," the statement said.

Fanatical Moslems

Earlier statements said that Mr. Sariyah's underground group, self-styled the Islamic Liberation Movement, included university and high-school students who were fanatical Moslems.

Today's statement said that the leaders of the group held meetings in Cairo on April 12, 15 and 18 and "prepared a complete plan to realize their objective, which is to seize power in the country."

They agreed to meet in the evening of Wednesday, April 17, in Abbassiyeh Square, which is near the academy, to launch the attack early the following day.

Yesterday, a report in the Beirut newspaper Al Anwar said that President Sadat escaped an assassination attempt on the day of the academy attack.

However, an Egyptian government spokesman denied the report, saying it was "pure fabrication."

Mr. Sadat said last week that since the October war, and while the Israelis were still holding the west bank of the Suez Canal, he had made four requests for arms to the Soviet Union and had received two answers saying that his messages were "being studied."

Despite the bitter tone of his declarations about the Soviet Union and his heading rush into a new friendship with the United States, Mr. Sadat has consistently said that he does not want an open break with Moscow.

The political commentator of the official Middle East News Agency categorically denied the report as "pure fabrication."

The regime of Col. Qadhafi appeared genuinely surprised by the allegations that it was linked with the attack on the academy.

Libyan Interior Minister Ali Khweldi el-Hamdi flew to Cairo for a two-hour meeting with President Sadat yesterday in an obvious attempt to try to straighten things out. He returned to Libya today.

Relations between Col. Qadhafi and Mr. Sadat have been tense since last summer, when Egypt foiled an attempt by the Libyan leader to send 40,000 Libyan troops to a motorized column to demonstrate in Cairo.

Col. Qadhafi was trying to pressure Egypt into immediate union with Libya. But Egyptian (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Cairo Reported To Get Russian Peace Role Bid

By Henry Tanner

CAIRO, April 24 (UPI)—The Soviet Union has told Egypt that it wants a stable peace in the Middle East and is eager to play an active role in seeking it, informed sources said today.

The message, conciliatory in tone, was addressed to President Anwar Sadat by Leonid Brezhnev, the Soviet party leader. It was delivered yesterday, the sources said.

The message was judged here to be a positive Russian response against the background of public assertions by Mr. Sadat that the Soviet Union had withheld arms for political reasons and had even sought to trick him into accepting a ceasefire at the start of the October war by telling him—incorrectly—that Syria wanted to stop the fighting.

The Egyptian President has also announced that he is ending his country's 18-year exclusive reliance on Soviet arms and will seek arms elsewhere, including the United States and Western Europe.

Diplomatic sources today said that Mr. Brezhnev's message had the effect of reopening a "Soviet-Egyptian dialogue" which seemed to have broken off in recent months.

The sources stressed, however, that the message had several "negative" aspects.

It made no mention of a possible meeting between Mr. Sadat and Soviet leaders, the sources said. Mr. Sadat had hinted a desire for such a meeting by saying that he was "ready to sit down with the Soviet leaders and talk about our difficulties."

Mr. Brezhnev's statement also failed to make any commitments about future Soviet arms deliveries and this was another "negative" aspect, the sources said.

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Roy Mason

British Warn Ulster: Troops Could Leave

NEWCASTLE-UNDER-LYME, England, April 24 (Reuters)—Defense Secretary Roy Mason warned today that pressure was building up in Britain for withdrawing troops from Northern Ireland.

Speaking to mineworkers here, Mr. Mason said the Northern Irish people should take on more of the burden of combating guerrilla warfare. He appealed for men to join the Northern Ireland police and the part-time Ulster Defense Regiment.

"Pressure is mounting on the mainland to pull out the troops," Mr. Mason said. "Equally, demands are being made to set a date for withdrawal, thereby forcing the leaders of the warring factions to get together and hammer out a solution."

Belfast Reaction

In Belfast, a spokesman for the militant Catholic Republican Clubs said such a withdrawal would be welcome, but most other groups in the province sharply criticized Mr. Mason's suggestion.

"It (Mr. Mason's statement) reflects the total incompetence and inactivity of British ministers," said the Rev. Martin Smyth, leader of the Protestant Grand Orange Lodge. "The suggestion that the British Army should be withdrawn from any part of Britain is absurd."

A spokesman for the moderate Alliance party said such a move would be "absolutely disastrous."

Militant Protestant leader William Craig called Mr. Mason's speech "unbelievable."

Gerry Fitt, deputy leader of Northern Ireland's Protestant Catholic power-sharing Executive, described the speech as a warning in the starkest terms that the British army would stay in Northern Ireland forever.

"Overnight withdrawal of the army at this time would lead to an awful lot of bloodshed, particularly in Belfast," he said. "It would undoubtedly lead to a bloodbath."

The Ministry of Defense later expanded on Mr. Mason's statement, making it clear that the government had not set a time limit for the withdrawal of British troops.

A ministry spokesman said that Mr. Mason wished to make it clear that the forces would stay in the province "as long as it is necessary to meet violence, and they can be rapidly reinforced if necessary."

About 15,000 British troops are now stationed in the province.

Suez Minesweep By U.S. Copters

CAIRO, April 24 (UPI)—U.S. minesweeping helicopters began operations today in the northern and central sectors of the Suez Canal, U.S. sources said.

Specialized RG-43 Sea Stallion helicopters made minesweeping runs over a five-mile stretch from Port Said southward and in the Ismailia area, midway on the waterway, they said.

The helicopters began operations yesterday after the helicopter carrier two Jims arrived from Cyprus to serve as a base for the U.S. contingent participating in mine clearance with British and Egyptian teams.

Chilean Catholic Hierarchy Criticizes 'Climate of Fear'

SANTIAGO, April 24 (UPI)—Chile's Roman Catholic bishops criticized the ruling military junta today in the first open defiance of the generals who ousted President Salvador Allende last September.

Raul Cardinal Silva Henríquez issued a statement attacking the "climate of insecurity and fear" which he said pervades the predominantly Catholic country of 10.3 million people.

The statement blamed the junta for Chile's current ills, which it said included economic problems for wage earners, arbitrary detention and prolonged interrogations, limits on the legal defense for prisoners, and irregular sentences.

Cardinal Silva Henríquez said the statement was approved "by a majority of the bishops" attending a five-day conference last week in Punta de Tralca, 100 miles west of Santiago.

The cardinal delivered the statement yesterday to Gen. Augusto Pinochet, president of the junta. There was no immediate comment from the government.

Cardinal Silva Henríquez told newsmen that the bishops' declaration "has been made with absolute liberty and reflects the thinking of the majority of the bishops of Chile, and no foreign influence has intervened in its preparation."

The cardinal also announced that he had received a telegram from Pope Paul VI calling on the Chilean church to continue working for the "reconciliation and pacification" of the people.

Relations between the Roman Catholic Church and the junta have been cool and formal since the Sept. 11 coup, with priests and Protestant ministers organizing agencies to aid prisoners and their families.

During Mr. Allende's three-year rule, conservative churchmen occasionally criticized Cardinal Silva Henríquez, saying he was "too sympathetic" to Allende's socialist policies. Scores of "worker priests" had entered the alums surrounding Santiago, initiating various programs among the residents.

According to church sources, three Catholic priests were killed after the coup and 70 others—most of them foreigners—were expelled for alleged leftist or subversive activities.

It is estimated that there are still at least 3,500 persons being held in detention camps throughout the country awaiting military trials. The biggest court proceeding so far opened last week, with an air force board trying 57 air force officers and 10 civilians. Death penalties are asked for six.

Souring His Visit to Madrid

Libyan Premier Urges Spain To Free the Spanish Sahara

By Miguel Acoca

MADRID, April 24 (UPI)—At a state dinner here last night, Premier Abdel Salam Jalloud of Libya unexpectedly called on Premier Carlos Arias to end Spain's domination of the Spanish Sahara.

The incident, confirmed today by Spanish and Libyan officials, appeared to have soured Maj. Jalloud's much-heralded state visit to Spain.

Spanish officials had been hopeful that the Libyan leader, who arrived here yesterday for a four-day stay as the official guest of the Spanish government, would frame an agreement to trade Spanish-manufactured goods for Libyan oil.

Maj. Jalloud today canceled a scheduled visit to Bilbao, Spain's heavy-industry center, where he was to have been the guest of

Police, Strikers Clash in Ethiopia

ADDIS ABABA, Ethiopia, April 24 (UPI)—Gangs of youths stoned, looted, and burned down government buildings today in defiance of a government order against demonstrations, government sources said.

Diplomatic sources said striking workers and police exchanged gunfire. They said they did not know if there were any casualties.

About 2,000 employees of the Imperial Highway Authority barricaded themselves in their headquarters, demanding higher pay, the right to form a union and punishment of former cabinet members for alleged corruption. Police made no immediate move to force them out.

Bodies Recovered In Bali Jet Crash

DENPASAR, Bali, Indonesia, April 24 (Reuters)—Troops and police today began recovering bodies from the wreckage of a Pan American Boeing 707 crashed Monday, killing all 107 persons aboard.

A special nine-man team of Pan Am experts was expected to arrive tonight to start investigations.

Indonesian authorities will also probe the crash, the first by a commercial airliner in the country since it became independent in 1945.



TAKING AIM—Syrian troops in action against Israelis on snow-covered Mount Hermon.

Mount Hermon Troops Endure Arctic Climate

By Charles Mohr

MOUNT HERMON, Occupied Syria, April 24 (UPI)—To put it simply, it is bitterly cold and awful on this mountain, with its now dirty and shrinking fields of snow.

Conditions have improved since midwinter, when two Israeli soldiers froze to death in goose-down sleeping bags. But yesterday the temperature just below the peak was -7 Centigrade and a howling, tearing wind cut like a razor.

An American M-113 armored personnel carrier bringing supplies clanked and groaned up a new steep road to a place where an Israeli heavy mortar unit was stationed.

The men there live in the shell of a captured Syrian bus in which double-decker bunks have been constructed. It is a bit like living in a submarine.

Even inside the bus the Israeli troops wear special Arctic clothing from the United States. Each man was wearing huge thermal boots which are "blown up" something like a balloon—or filled with insulating air through a mouthpiece.

Thermal snow jumpsuits are worn over heavy clothing, sweaters and helmets. The snowsuits seem to be of civilian manufacture because they are blue with white piping on the sleeves and the symbol of a St. Bernard dog with a cask of brandy under his throat on the left breast.

One could well imagine that the Syrians must be equipped with Russian clothing designed for Siberia.

"How can you stand it in those shoes?" said one young soldier to a visitor who came less well prepared.

Up the hill is an infantry and tank position in which men live even more crudely in U.S. Army steel shipping containers, called by Americans "conex boxes." These are the same sort of boxes that tens of thousands of Americans took shelter in during the Vietnam war—but then in sweltering heat.

A 30-cal. machine gun stood on a tripod, a beard of white ice hanging from its barrel.

In the captured bus, a small Japanese-made television set stood on a wooden shelf, powered by the same generator that lit the lights.

The soldiers can see old movies

on Syrian TV from Damascus, as well as a fair picture on Israeli television.

"The Syrian TV is more clear," said a young man. "After all, Damascus is only about 40 miles away—a lot closer than Jerusalem."

The men had listened by radio to the Israeli Labor party convention in Tel Aviv the night before that named a new premier-designate.

"A majority of us were for Peres instead of Rabin," a soldier said. "We are not sure we want generals to run the country."

Another said, "Will there be peace ever?"

Damascus said the combat

Cosmic Rays Fail to Disclose Secret Tomb Inside Pyramid

By George Alexander

BERKELEY, Calif., April 24—The reasoning behind the experiment was logical enough. Chephren was too proud and resourceful a pharaoh of Egypt to have easily surrendered his tomb to grave robbers.

And so when Chephren began construction of his pyramid at Giza, just outside modern Cairo, more than 4,500 years ago, he may have tried to outsmart the inevitable thieves.

The pharaoh may have instructed his architects to design one chamber inside the pyramid as a decoy—a room easily penetrated, and perhaps even con-

U.S. Weighs Cut in Troops

(Continued from Page 1)

tary to make some reductions in support units and to convince European allies that reductions for efficiency would not mean a diminishing American commitment to the defense of Western Europe.

As an inducement to the U.S. military services, he is giving assurances that some of such reductions could be converted into greater combat strength and thus would not necessarily lead to large overall cuts.

Without such assurances, it is doubtful that the individual services could come up with proposals on how they could reduce their support forces. At the same time the "beating of fat into swords," as Mr. Schlesinger likes to describe it, could reassure the European allies.

But to the allies, Mr. Schlesinger also is making the point that it does not make much sense for the United States to maintain sufficient support personnel so that United States forces could fight 90 days or longer in Europe while the allies are prepared to fight only for a few weeks at most.

This Schlesinger argument, in turn, is related to the secretary's effort to get the European allies "what he describes as their 'psychology of inferiority' and to build up their conventional military strength against the Warsaw Pact forces. In effect, he is telling the allies that if they build up their conventional forces so that they could sustain a longer war, then there would be less reason for the United States to reduce support forces.

Mintoff Meets British Leaders

LONDON, April 24 (UPI)—Prime Minister Dom Mintoff of Malta today held more than three hours of talks with Prime Minister Harold Wilson and Foreign Secretary James Callaghan against a background of press and broadcast reports that the new Labor government may pull British troops out of Malta, Cyprus and Singapore for economy reasons.

But British government officials said this question was not discussed.

Mr. Wilson's office said the leaders talked about the Middle East crisis, European affairs, British technical aid to Malta and similar bilateral questions.

On Eve of Jerusalem Independence Fete Israel, Syria in Golan Air Raids

TEL AVIV, April 24 (UPI)—Israel prepared to celebrate the nation's 26th Independence Day tomorrow as the military command reported air strikes and artillery fire to match Syrian action along the embattled Golan Heights front.

The command reported no Israeli casualties on the 44th consecutive day of clashes with the Syrians and that three soldiers died and four were wounded when their jeep hit a mine on the Jordanian frontier yesterday.

In Cairo, Foreign Minister Ismail Fahmy said that Egypt holds Israel responsible for the escalation of fighting on the Golan Heights and that this will have adverse effects on Middle East peace prospects.

In a statement broadcast by Cairo radio, Mr. Fahmy said Israel "will have to choose between war and peace and determine the course of its future action. This represents a real test for Israeli policy and its readiness to reach a just and peaceful solution of the problem."

Throughout Israel, security forces heightened security measures to meet anticipated Arab guerrilla incidents on the anniversary of the nation's founding. Police warned the public to beware of suspicious objects for fear of booby traps.

A military spokesman said Israeli planes attacked Syrian targets today, first in the Mount Hermon region and later south of the Israeli forward enclave captured in the October war.

No Casualties

Between the two raids, he said, "four Syrian aircraft attacked our positions in the southern part of the enclave. There were no casualties to our forces."

In Damascus, Syrian military spokesmen said that Syrian planes attacked Israeli positions along the Golan Heights and returned to base safely.

Damascus said the combat

missions were flown after an attempt by Israeli planes to bomb Syrian military positions on Mount Hermon. In the attempt, the spokesmen said, Israel lost two planes shot down by Syrian air-defense systems.

In Tel Aviv, the Israeli spokesman denied the Damascus reports that two Israeli planes had been shot down.

8,500 Dead

At 23 military cemeteries around Israel, cabinet ministers delivered eulogies to the more than 8,500 dead of four wars in the annual Memorial Day observances that precede the sunset gaily of Independence Day.

Outgoing Premier Golda Meir,

at a service outside Jerusalem called on neighboring Arab states, "to listen to our appeal for peace."

"Let the Arab states understand the fact that we do not conceal our pain as a sign of weakness. If we must, in the future, we shall stop off the arm that is raised to destroy us," Mrs. Meir said.

Meanwhile, an army spokesman said that two Arab guerrilla rings had been smashed in the occupied West Bank of Jordan. The newspaper Maariv said that security forces carried out "preventive arrests" among Arab extremists on the West Bank and in the Golan Strip to reduce chances of guerrilla acts during the holiday.

Nixon Asks Congress to Vote \$5.18 Billion for Foreign Aid

By Leslie H. Gelb

WASHINGTON, April 24 (UPI)—President Nixon asked Congress today for \$5.18 billion in foreign economic and military aid for the fiscal year beginning July 1, including a new \$900 million "peace package" for the Middle East.

The \$5.18-billion request represents a huge jump from the \$2.5 billion that Congress appropriated for the current fiscal year, which did not include \$2.2 billion in emergency aid to Israel. It also represents an increase of \$960 million from the aid asked in the President's original budget message to Congress in February. Today's aid request was made in a special presidential message to Congress.

When asked how the bill would be received on Capitol Hill, White House spokesman said that there had been "a positive reaction among the congressional leadership," but that the administration was making "no predictions."

"Balancing Act"

The aid package for the Middle East was described privately by one top State Department official as "in part a balancing act between Israel and the Arab states, but more importantly, an earnest step toward a new relationship with the Arabs."

The package consists of \$350 million in credit sales and budget support for Israel, \$250 million in economic support for Egypt, \$207.5 million in various aid programs for Jordan, and a \$100-million contingency fund which, in part, seems destined for Syria.

The \$350 million for Israel is in addition to the \$2.2 billion in emergency arms aid provided in the current fiscal year. White House spokesman Gerald Warren said that the President had made "an initial determination" that Israel should pay \$1.2 billion of

the \$2.2 billion and receive the remaining \$1 billion free.

The \$250 million for Egypt includes \$100 million to clear the blocked Suez Canal, \$80 million to help buy American farm and industrial goods and \$150 million for the reconstruction of cities along the canal.

The ranking State Department official explained that the \$250 million was meant to be large enough "to convince Cairo of our goodwill but not so dramatically large that it would frighten Moscow." He also said that the money to resettle Egyptians along the canal was important to Israel because it would bolster Cairo's stake in keeping the peace.

Other highlights of the new bill:

- \$99.5 million for Indonesia reconstruction, including \$78 million for South Vietnam, \$10 million for Cambodia and \$55 million for Laos. This does not include \$1.6 billion in arms aid to South Vietnam, or \$390 million in arms for Cambodia and \$80 million in arms for Laos.
- \$873.3 million in bilateral economic aid, mostly for food and nutrition programs.
- \$1.5 billion to the International Development Bank.
- India was not mentioned in the President's message but Mr. Warren said that the administration wanted to resume economic aid to India. U.S. aid stopped flowing to India after the 1971 Indo-Pakistan war.

Senate Panel For Review of U.S.-Cuba Tie

WASHINGTON, April 24 (UPI)—The Senate Foreign Relations Committee unanimously approved yesterday a resolution of the Congress calling for a new look by both the administration and Congress at U.S.-Cuban relations.

The resolution, sponsored by Sen. Jacob Javits, R., N.Y., and attached to the 1975 State Department budget authorization bill, will lead shortly to hearings on the subject, committee sources said.

In a related action, the Senate Banking Committee was urged by a prominent businessman, Donald Kendall, chairman of PepsiCo, Inc., to repeal a law that bans foreign subsidiaries of U.S. companies from selling to countries embargoed by the United States.

Mr. Kendall spoke after separate actions by Argentina and the Organization of American States last week forced the Nixon administration to back down on two key elements of U.S. Cuban policy.

The Argentines threatened to nationalize the subsidiaries of General Motors, Ford and Chrysler unless they were allowed to sell Cuba 42,000 cars and trucks. Chrysler yesterday signed a \$24-million deal to sell Havana 9,000 Dodge sedans. It was reported from Buenos Aires.

Sen. Javits attended the current Atlanta meeting of the Organization of American States and an earlier two-day OAS session in Washington. Aides said he came away impressed with the strength of Latin objections to U.S. policy.

Sen. Claiborne Pell, D-R.I., had proposed repealing the 1952 Senate resolution on Cuba that is the basis of current policy. Capitol Hill sources said. But when Sen. Pell brought up the repeal in the committee yesterday, several conservatives objected on the ground that it could be misinterpreted as a U.S. endorsement of the Castro regime.

Sen. Javits then drew up his substitute measure calling for both the administration and Congress to review U.S. policy with an eye to "recognition of the traditional friendship of the people of the United States and the people of Cuba."

Both congressional and State Department sources believe that the administration is resigned to some change in Cuban policy, but will wage a delaying action to prevent it from coming too soon.

Canada Floods Recede

MONTREAL, April 24 (UPI)—Widespread spring floods began to recede today in Canada's prairie provinces after driving thousands of families from their homes and causing millions of dollars worth of damage.

Sabena announces a relaxing new way to reach the Far East: the Douglas DC-10.

Horses for courses.

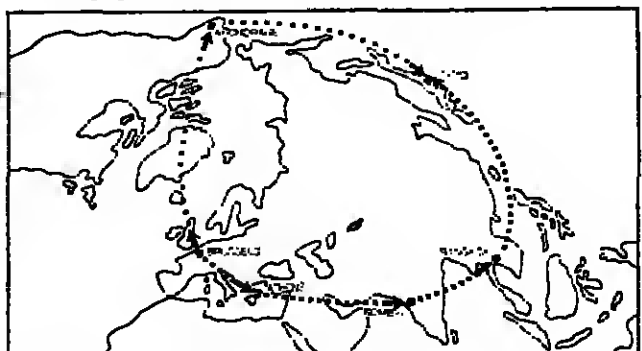
Next time you fly Sabena to the Far East or to Africa, it's possible you'll find yourself aboard a Douglas DC-10-30CF. The DC-10 is one of the new generation of wide-bodied superjets which Sabena is bringing into service in 1974. Objective: to make your journey easier and more comfortable. Each of these new jets has been selected with a particular type of operation in mind. The DC-10 was picked for long range

New fresh air system.

Every passenger seat is assured of a supply of clean, fresh air by a revolutionary new air conditioning system which changes the air in the cabin completely every three minutes.

The good neighbour.

The DC-10's turbofan engines are designed for more efficient combustion, reducing pollution through soot or unburned fuel to a minimum. So even if you don't fly, you'll appreciate the DC-10.



Polar route via Anchorage to Tokyo: flying time 16 hrs 35 mins. Southern route via Athens, Bombay and Bangkok to Tokyo: flying time 18 hrs 40 mins.

Now, there's a better way to fly...

From April, the DC-10 serves Sabena's Far East route - with a choice of flying over the top of the world (Brussels - Anchorage - Alaska - Tokyo) or taking the South route to the East (Brussels - Athens - Bombay - Bangkok - Tokyo). On the 1st July, the DC-10 comes into service on Sabena's Africa route to Kinshasa and Johannesburg. The DC-10 is another step forward in Sabena's endless quest to make your journey shorter, easier and more comfortable. In short, it's a better way to fly...

Go Belgian. Go Sabena.



belgian world airlines



flights. Another type of aircraft has been chosen for short haul operations. And yet another for the transatlantic route.

The wide-bodied principle.

Sabena's new DC-10's were built by McDonnell Douglas on the new wide-bodied principle. The cabin is almost 19 feet wide - with 8 feet of headroom. You can really spread out in your seat. And you'll never bang your head - unless you're a Harlem Globetrotter. Even the passenger windows give you a 30% bigger view than on ordinary planes. While your hand baggage slips neatly out of the way into a personal overhead locker.

Smooth, silent power from G.E.

The Sabena DC-10's have a new kind of engine known as a 'high by-pass turbofan' built by General Electric. Apart from being much more powerful, these engines - along with superior new sound proofing - mean that you can converse quietly anywhere in the cabin.

Easy come easy go.

In Sabena's new DC-10's the fuselage is divided into separate rooms; with special wardrobes for coats and new, superbly comfortable seats designed to stay comfortable for hours on end. Each room has its own lavatories. There are even electric razor points in the cabin - so a toilet is never engaged while somebody shaves. And each room has two passenger aisles. So you're never farther than one seat from an aisle and Sabena's cabin service is even quicker.

هكذا من الأطل

IRS Reverses Stand

Senate Panel to Get Tax Data On Rebozo and Nixon Brother

By Seymour M. Hersh

WASHINGTON, April 24 (AP)—The Internal Revenue Service, in an abrupt reversal, has agreed to provide the Senate Watergate committee with politi-

Fund-Raising In '72 Alleged In VA Agency

By David E. Rosenbaum

WASHINGTON, April 24 (AP)—Sen. Alan Cranston, D-Calif., charged yesterday that employees of the Veterans Administration were encouraged to contribute money to President Nixon's re-election campaign.

Sen. Cranston, chairman of a subcommittee of the Senate Veterans Affairs Committee, said he did not know for certain that Donald Johnson, head of the administration, had solicited money himself. But the senator said that there was no doubt that Mr. Johnson was aware of the solicitations.

Sen. Cranston's charges were confirmed by a former VA official who said he was asked for contributions.

Mr. Johnson announced Monday that he was resigning his position, and Senate sources said yesterday that one of the principal factors that led to what they called a forced resignation was disclosure of the campaign fund-raising.

At the White House, Gerald R. Ford, the President's spokesman, denied that Mr. Johnson had been "forced to quit and called him a "fine public servant."

Mr. Johnson denied in a telephone conversation that he had known of political fund-raising in his agency.

Others Notified

Sen. Cranston said that he had notified the Senate Watergate special committee, the Senate Veterans Affairs Committee and the Civil Service Commission of possible violations of the Hatch Act.

That law prohibits employees of the federal government from soliciting campaign money or actively participating in a political campaign, although it does not forbid political contributions.

According to Sen. Cranston, other Senate sources who asked to be unidentified, an assistant to Mr. Johnson urged VA employees to buy \$100 chances to attend a \$1,000-a-plate dinner for the President in the spring of 1972.

According to the sources, \$3,000 was raised in this fashion. Mr. Johnson himself is said to have taken one of the tickets.

Mr. Johnson said that he did place several fund-raising dinners for the President but that he knew nothing of a raffle or any other method of solicitation within the agency.

UN Interpreters End 1-Day Strike

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., April 24 (Reuters)—Interpreters who stayed off the job yesterday to a protest against overwork and understaffing returned today, enabling all scheduled meetings to take place.

Nine meetings were canceled yesterday. Most of the absentees called in to say they were sick. A UN spokesman said the grievances were being considered by a joint committee of management and staff.

The interpreters seek a limit of seven meeting assignments a week and more help. Some of them said they worked up to 98 hours a week in periods of heavy activity.

Nixon Ex-Aide in Jail

LOMPOC, Calif., April 24 (AP)—Herbert Porter, who was the scheduling director of President Nixon's re-election campaign, began serving a 30-day sentence at the federal correctional institution here. Porter, 33, pleaded guilty Jan. 28 to a charge that he lied to FBI agents about campaign spending.



BANANA MANIA—Remo Petrucci, a student at Bentley College in Waltham, Mass., polishing off some of the 53 bananas he ate to win contest at school's carnival. His prize in one-hour event: a banana pie.

'Decent and Honorable American' 5-Hour Stans Defense Insists He Could Not Commit a Crime

By Martin Arnold

NEW YORK, April 24 (AP)—Using screams and solemnity, evangelistic fervor and laughter, the lawyer for Maurice Stans summed up his defense yesterday in an oration to the jury that lasted nearly five hours. The case is now expected to go to the jury tomorrow.

The thrust of the summation by Mr. Stans's counsel was to establish for the jury the idea that it was preposterous to suppose that Mr. Stans—"that honorable man"—would commit a crime.

The lawyer, Walter Bonner, depicted Mr. Stans as a man so accustomed to handling vast sums of money—"balancing \$66 billion of your money" when he was President Dwight Eisenhower's deputy budget director—that it is incredible to think that he was impressed by a \$300,000 campaign contribution from Robert Vesco, the financier.

Mr. Bonner completed his summation by telling the jurors, "Decide if you can walk back in here and say to him: 'Guilty.' And then go back home and see if you can live with yourself and your God and say that that man is a liar and a perjurer."

"Can you call that man a perjurer?" Mr. Bonner said. "Decent and Honorable."

"Not before God nor man. Can you do that? He is not an obstructor of justice. He is not a conspirator. He is a good, decent and honorable American. I want you to bring in a verdict of not guilty, and I want you to restore to him his good name."

Mr. Stans, a former secretary of commerce in the Nixon administration, and John Mitchell, former attorney general, are accused of attempting to impede a Securities and Exchange Commission investigation of Mr. Vesco in return for a secret \$200,000 cash contribution by Mr. Vesco to President Nixon's re-election campaign. Both former cabinet members were leaders of the campaign.

Mr. Bonner described Mr. Stans as a man of "integrity," "honor" and "character" who could not be bought off with a \$300,000 contribution, who had once turned down a \$1-million campaign contribution. "That's the bell of a fixer; some fixer," Mr. Bonner said.

"You know, ladies and gentlemen, disease is something we normally associate with the medical profession, but there is a disease in this case. My client aptly named it from the stand just a few days ago. He called it 'Vescosis,'" Mr. Bonner said.

"It was conceived in the test tubes of the prosecution, and it has permeated the life of my client, and if I may speak for a moment of Mr. Mitchell, for a full year," he continued. "It has permeated this courtroom."

Mr. Vesco, now a fugitive, and 41 others are accused of defrauding investors of \$24 million.

Through the weeks of this trial, Mr. Bonner said, he had tried to "help cure that disease, to kill it and to stamp it out, so that we will have no more of it."

There has been testimony in this trial that Mr. Stans prevailed on G. Bradford Cook, then counsel to the SEC, to get the commission to delete all mention of the \$200,000 from its formal charges against Mr. Vesco.

Mr. Stans has denied this, and said that instead it was Mr. Cook, hoping for Mr. Stans's support in making him chairman of the SEC, who kept bringing up Mr. Vesco's name.

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Sees No Bias in Differing Tax Status

High Court Rules on Widows, Widowers

WASHINGTON, April 24 (AP)—States may give tax breaks to widows while denying them to widowers because a woman generally suffers a greater economic loss than a man after a mate's death, the Supreme Court ruled today.

The 6-to-3 decision upheld a Florida law that gives widows a \$500 property-tax exemption but does not grant the same exemption to men whose wives have died.

"We deal here with a state tax law reasonably designed to further the state policy of cushioning the financial impact of spousal loss upon the sex for whom that loss imposes a disproportionately heavy burden," Justice William Douglas said for the majority.

Quoting from an earlier Supreme Court decision, Justice Douglas recalled that "where taxation is concerned and no specific federal right, apart from equal protection, is implicated, the states have large leeway in making classifications and drawing lines which in their judgment produce reasonable systems of taxation."

The court majority distinguished today's decision from one last term in which the court struck down a federal law which automatically granted benefits for dependents to men in the service while demanding that women in the armed forces prove that their families are dependent on them before receiving benefits.

Justice Douglas said the two cases were not alike in the kind of discrimination they presented, because, he said, the government denied servicewomen automatic

benefits only for administrative convenience.

Justices Byron White, William Brennan Jr. and Thurgood Marshall dissented from today's decision.

Justice White said the state law makes no provision for exempting rich widows or highly trained and

literately employed widows and in general makes no distinction other than that based on sex.

"There is merit in giving poor widows a tax break, but gender-based classifications are suspect and require more justification than the state has offered," Justice White said.

Justices Brennan and Marshall said that "no one familiar with this country's history of pervasive sex discrimination against women can doubt the need for remedial measures to correct the resulting economic imbalances."

But, they said, Florida had not adequately demonstrated that its worth; aim could not be achieved by a more precisely drawn statute or by less drastic means.

In defending the law, Florida argued that U.S. Census Bureau figures show that the mean income of families with a woman head of household in Florida is only little more than half that of the mean income of households headed by a man.

U.S. Divorcee To Get Alimony In Convent

CHICAGO, April 24 (AP)—A suburban insurance salesman was ordered yesterday to keep paying his ex-wife \$250 a month in alimony even though she has entered a Milwaukee convent.

Circuit Court Judge Robert Hunter said James Lane, 47, cannot halt the payments until Sister Mary, 43, a Dominican novice, has taken her final vows of "poverty, chastity and obedience" as a nun.

The Lanes were divorced in 1970 and she entered the convent in 1972.

Sister Mary testified that she needs the alimony because as a novice she must pay medical, dental and incidental expenses and insurance. She said that it could be three to six years before she takes her final vows.

King's Ransom

12 years old
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Air 'Buffer' Zone At White House

WASHINGTON, April 24 (AP)—The head of the Federal Aviation Administration says a new security buffer zone has been designated around the White House to guard against intrusion by unauthorized aircraft.

The information on the buffer zone was disclosed yesterday by Rep. C.W. Young, R-Fla., a member of the House General Government Appropriations subcommittee, who made public a report by Alexander Butterfield, the FAA administrator. The report focused on the landing of a stolen military helicopter Feb. 17 on the White House lawn.

The FAA chief said a new protective "buffer area" has been designated around the White House "in which intruder aircraft will be reported to the White House security personnel."

The report gave no details such as how intruding aircraft would be spotted.

Abortions Are Halted At Boston Hospital

BOSTON, April 24 (AP)—Legal abortions have halted at Boston City Hospital because of grand jury indictments against five hospital doctors on abortion-related charges, officials say.

Dr. James Penza, acting director of obstetrics and gynecology, ordered the suspension March 10 after Dr. Kenneth Edlin, chief obstetrical resident, told him he would no longer perform them in light of the investigation.

Dr. Edlin was indicted on a charge of manslaughter in the death of a fetus between 22 and 24 weeks old during a legal abortion, officials said.

Come to the flavor of Marlboro

First Watergate Prosecutor Says 20 Witnesses Lied

WASHINGTON, April 24 (Reuters)—Earl Silbert, the first Watergate prosecutor, told the Senate yesterday that the original 1972 investigation was thwarted because about 20 people lied to investigators.

The assistant U.S. attorney also testified that former top White House aide John Ehrlichman made a protest that stopped Mr. Silbert from requiring former Commerce Secretary Maurice Stans and other administration figures to appear before a grand jury in July, 1972.

Mr. Silbert defended his handling of the Watergate prosecution at Senate Judiciary Committee hearings on his nomination to be U.S. attorney for the District of Columbia.

The Association of Democratic State Chairmen, among other groups, has charged that the Justice Department prosecution team headed by Mr. Silbert was not sufficiently vigorous in pressing the case before the November, 1972, elections.

Special Watergate prosecutor Leon Jaworski, however, said he has found no evidence of "misfeasance, malfeasance or bad faith" in the handling of the Watergate case by Mr. Silbert. The statement was made in a letter to the committee.

Hiroshima Toll Grows

HIROSHIMA, Japan, April 24 (Reuters)—The Hiroshima Atomic Bomb Hospital announced yesterday that 37 more persons died last year from effects of the nuclear bomb dropped by the United States in 1945.

Rhodesia Guerrillas Kill White Civilian, 42

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, April 24 (UPI)—Black nationalist guerrillas have killed a white civilian in Rhodesia's northeast border area, a security forces communiqué said today.

Pieter Pieterse, 42, a construction foreman, was shot and killed while driving alone in the guerrilla-infested area. Mr. Pieterse is the 13th white civilian to die in Rhodesia's 16-month-old guerrilla war in the northeast area.

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Court Orders FBI to Expunge Criminal Files on Uncharged Simon Backs Nixon Views On Tax Cut

WASHINGTON, April 24 (UPI).—The Federal Bureau of Investigation must expunge a person's arrest record from its criminal files if the arrested person was exonerated and released without charge, the U.S. Court of Appeals here ruled yesterday.

In a 27-page opinion, a three-judge panel said the FBI had "no authority to retain" the record of a California man, Dale Menard, who was arrested on suspicion of burglary but never charged with a crime.

Mr. Menard, a 19-year-old college student at the time, was arrested in Los Angeles in August, 1965. He was booked, fingerprinted and held in police custody for more than two days. No information, according to the court's opinion, was found "that Menard had any crime." A fingerprint card was subsequently forwarded to the FBI which read, "Released—unable to connect with

any felony or misdemeanor at this time."

In June, 1971, District Court Judge Gerhard Gesell did not order removal of Mr. Menard's arrest record from FBI files, but did limit the distribution of such records. Yesterday, the court said the FBI has the responsibility to expunge the incident from its criminal identification files. Records must be removed, the court said, "when the FBI is apprised that a person has been exonerated after initial arrest, released without charge and a change of record is made to 'detention only,' as in the Menard case."

No Criminal Reference

The court said it was not preventing the bureau from keeping fingerprints "in its neutral non-criminal files, provided there is no reference of any kind to indicate that the prints originated in a source for criminal files."

While the FBI accepts information for its files from local police agencies, the court said the bureau cannot take the position that it is a more passive recipient of records received from others. By maintaining and disseminating its files, the FBI acts as a "step-up transformer that puts into the system a capacity for both good and harm," the court said.

The FBI will remove an incomplete arrest record at the request of a local law enforcement agency, but not at the request of the person arrested. If the local authorities do not act, a "bureaucratic standoff" results, the court said.

The FBI currently has 71 million fingerprint cards on file which pertain to about 21 million persons. An estimated 30 percent of those files, as in the Menard case, have no disposition of one or more arrests, according to an FBI spokesman.

Explains Opposition To Reductions Now

WASHINGTON, April 24 (UPI).—Treasury Secretary-designate William Simon said today that the Nixon administration opposes a tax cut as precisely the wrong economic medicine.

"It would be highly inflationary, it would stimulate demand that is already excessive," he told the Senate Finance Committee at a meeting held to consider his nomination. "Our problem today is one of shortages of supply, not demand," he added.

Several prominent Democrats in Congress are pushing for a multi-billion-dollar tax cut, asserting that the nation is in a serious recession.

Mr. Simon said that the decline in national output in the first three months of this year appeared to be a temporary phenomenon centered in the auto, oil and housing industries.

He said that signs of recovery already were apparent so that the current three-month period should be one of level growth and the second half of the year should see an economic upturn.

"Therefore, a tax cut would come at just the wrong time. It would exacerbate inflationary pressures," he said.

Certain of Approval

Mr. Simon, a former New York investment banker, was deputy Treasury secretary and the government's energy chief when nominated to succeed George Shultz. He seems certain of approval by the Senate committee. No opposition has developed.

Some committee Democrats were critical of his tax-cut stance.

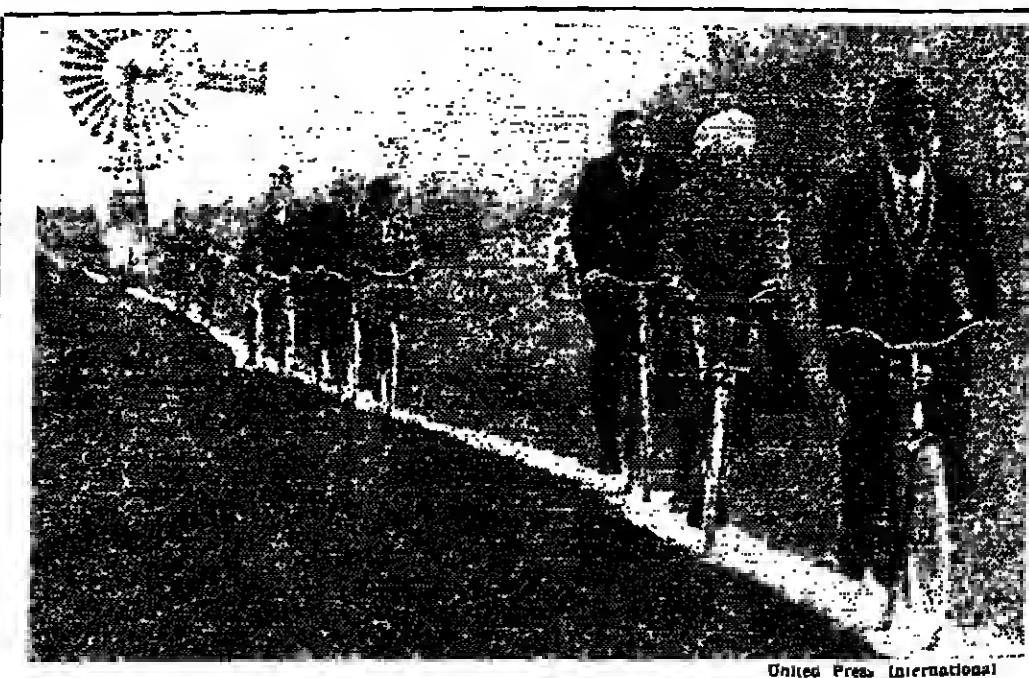
Sen. Vance Hartke, D-Ind., said Mr. Simon seemed to be promising a continuation of "the high-tax, high-interest-rate, austerity policy, which has not stopped inflation and has contributed to high unemployment."

Sen. Abraham Ribicoff, D-Conn., said, "We have been hearing economic predictions from men in the Treasury of high integrity—like yourself—for a dozen years and they have nearly all turned out to be wrong, whether they were Democrats or Republicans."

"Maybe those who are advocating a tax cut are right and you are wrong," he added.

Mr. Simon said a tax cut "might be good politics temporarily but it's lousy economics."

The committee concluded its questioning of Mr. Simon and agreed to meet Friday to act on the nomination.



ROYALTY GOES DUTCH—Queen Juliana of the Netherlands (white hat) as she took part recently in a one-hour bicycle tour in the Dutch province of Friesland. Local officials joined her on tour, part of opening of a water-purification plant.

Senate Votes Compensation For Contaminated Chickens

WASHINGTON, April 24 (UPI).—The Senate brushed aside delaying tactics today and passed a bill to compensate the Mississippi poultry industry for the destruction of millions of pesticide-contaminated chickens.

The vote was 56 to 31. The bill goes to the House, which is working on its own version of the legislation.

With the backing of Sen. James O. Eastland and Sen. John C. Stennis, both Mississippi Democrats, and Sen. Russell Long, D-La., passage of the bill was never in doubt.

Sen. Dick Clark, D-Iowa, failed in an effort to send the bill back to the Senate Agriculture Committee, which approved the measure only days after the federal government ruled that 7.5 million chickens could not be marketed.

Sen. Clark contended that the bill would establish a precedent of the government compensating producers who could not prove that they tried to prevent the contamination.

Manure as Chicken Feed

WASHINGTON, April 24 (UPI).—The Agriculture Department says egg profits can be increased sharply by recycling chicken manure to the birds in their feed.

Economists say further that chicken manure also shows promise as a feed substitute for beef cattle. Consumers, they say, would not be able to tell any difference in eggs and hamburgers.

For some years, experiments have shown that manure contains nutrients which can be salvaged by recycling it into livestock feed. The department now says that the practice is "economically feasible."

A detailed study and cost analysis were included in a report, "Recycling Poultry Waste as Feed—Will It Pay?" The report dealt primarily with DLW, a dried layer waste which accumulates in hen houses where eggs are produced. Traditionally, manure was spread on the land as fertilizer. Today, large poultry operations often lack the land to utilize this method.

Tests show that the most profitable formulation is a feed containing 12.5 percent DLW, the report said. Costs of preparing manure for feed ranged between \$25 and \$46 a ton, depending on the size of hen flock.

Economists said DLW is "a reasonable substitute" in feed for normal rations of yellow corn, sorghum meal or sorghum grain. Waste from broiler chicken houses, where manure is often blended with litter, can be fed to beef cattle if put in sealed silos, and allowed to age, the report said.

Lebanese Police Occupy Struck Beirut Campus

BEIRUT, April 24 (UPI).—Lebanese security forces occupied the American University of Beirut at dawn today in response to a complaint by the university administration against striking students.

The minister said at a press conference that the police arrested 61 students found on the campus, where they have been occupying the administration building as part of a protest strike that started March 18.

The interior minister said the police arrested other students in various parts of Beirut where they tried to block roads by setting fire to old automobiles to protest the police action at the university.

Centrales and riot police, backed by armored cars, entered the campus at dawn. They surprised the occupying students in their sleep and there was no violence, the police said.

Polish Ship Raided

WARSAW, April 24 (UPI).—Ten men with swords boarded a Polish freighter at Cartagena, Colombia, Friday, overpowered a seaman, stole clothes and bedding and escaped, the Polish news agency, PAP, said today. It said Poland has protested to Colombia.

Election Ignores Breton Nationalism, Problems

By Henry Kamm

LORIENT, France (UPI).—The rocky coastline of the Brittany peninsula, jutting into the Atlantic at the westernmost point of France, encloses some of its most serious problems. But even with a presidential election only 11 days away, little seems to ruffle Brittany's pastoral surface.

Except for posters bearing the portrait of former Prime Minister Jacques Chaban-Delmas, the Gaullist candidate, a clash of contenders and issues is not a visible reality.

The absence of such debate in a region where there is much to be debated is one of the serious problems. Many Bretons said in the course of eight days of conversations throughout the peninsula.

"In France the political parties mask the real problems," said Mayor Jean Miasse of the small rural commune of St. Coulik. "Politics is a tribal quarrel, and real problems are not discussed."

French campaigns for parliament or the presidency revolve around national issues to the near exclusion of matters of local or regional interest. Bretons do not expect the problems that interest them most to figure in the campaigning.

The issues of Breton interest are interconnected. They are France's high degree of administrative centralization, economic underdevelopment and the rising awareness among Bretons of a distinct, separate ethnic identity.

Increasingly, some of these problems are being raised in other regions—the south, Corsica and the Basque country—but all exist in Brittany at their most intense.

Centralization and the resultant comparative neglect of the economy of this region of three million inhabitants were the principal problems mentioned in town and the countryside. Breton nationalism, much talked about in the national press, was brought up mainly by students and professional people.

"It is pretty much the children of high society, not the masses, who keep talking about Breton culture and autonomy," said Pierre Gouritien, mayor of the village of Cast. "Those who are for it don't even speak Breton."

Mayor Gouritien, who is 63 years old and wears a blue sweater with large holes in each elbow, spoke like many rural people of his generation. He said he saw no use in furthering the study of the Breton language by the young.

"Better they learn English or German," he said. "What interest

Miami to Hire Retirees as Police Clerks

MIAMI, April 24 (UPI).—City officials have hit upon a solution to the problem of getting police officers out from behind desks and into the street: Replace them with senior citizens.

The city has opened 33 mainly clerical positions in the Police Department to retired persons, who make up a large part of Miami's population. It plans to hire 66 of them for the jobs, giving each half a day's work.

"The idea to use older people came up spontaneously and seemed so logical as to use it," City Manager Paul Andrews said yesterday.

"I think the nation as a whole is groping for ways to use the talents of senior citizens," he said. "We decided to try it."

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"Better they learn English or German," he said. "What interest

Cambodian Force Decimated In Attempt to Flee Position

PHNOM PENH, April 24 (AP).—Two hundred government troops broke out of their surrounded position on the east bank of the Bassac River southeast of here but suffered 50 dead or missing, field reports said today.

Insurgent troops have been attacking the position Koh Krabei Leu for the past week.

A government relief armored column was nearing the position from the north, but still rebel fire kept it from linking up with the surrounded garrison, field reports said.

It was the sixth small government post to fall in the Bassac River region in the past month. Understrength and demoralized insurgent troops were sitting in their mud-walled forts made inviting targets, a Western analyst said.

Government Beachhead

A battalion of government troops has moved onto the east bank of the Bassac near Oudong, north of Phnom Penh, to attempt to retake lost ground, field reports said.

Sunday, insurgent forces overran the government beachhead east of Oudong inflicting losses on the government troops and picking up hundreds of weapons, military sources said.

About 700 troops from the beachhead were still missing. Another 1,300 troops managed to fight their way to the Longvek vehicle repair factory one mile north of the beachhead, army sources said.

Intelligence sources said that a large Khmer Rouge force was moving down from rebel-held Oudong toward Prek Phnom, 11 miles from Phnom Penh.

A large number of sampans were spotted moving south on small rivers and streams, the sources said.

Two larger wooden river boats loaded with supplies were spotted moving down the Tonle Sap River. An armed light observation plane was also seen.

Nationalists Take An Early Lead in S. African Voting

JOHANNESBURG, April 24 (UPI).—Premier John Vorster's ruling National party took a quick lead today in early returns from South Africa's white voters, confirming an expected endorsement of its apartheid policies.

First trends showed about a 6 percent gain in favor of the Nationalists, insuring at least a two-thirds parliamentary majority for Mr. Vorster over the opposition United party.

At stake were 126 seats in the 171-member House of Assembly and control of four provincial legislatures in South Africa and one in South-West Africa.

Of the remaining 45 seats in the House of Assembly only one candidate is running in 43 constituencies and in two constituencies the nominees died shortly before the balloting.

Final results are likely by midday tomorrow.

Pro-India Party Wins Sikkim Assembly Reins

NEW DELHI, April 24 (UPI).—The pro-Indian Sikkim Congress party, which seeks to curtail the power of Kazi Fakhud Din Thakpa, won control of 39 of the 52 seats in voting Monday for a new Sikkim Assembly, the Press Trust of India said yesterday.

The Sikkim Nationalist party, loyal to the monarch, won only a single seat. The other seat in the legislative body is reserved for a Buddhist leader and will be filled later. Sikkim is a protectorate of India with limited self-government.

"Show Business"

To those younger and more politically active, Mayor Gouritien represents a generation of "Uncle Toms" who sold their Breton birthright out of an inferiority complex toward those who spoke French.

"Our grandparents were proud when we spoke French," said a newspaper editor in Quimper. "Now our children are proud when they speak Breton."

The Breton revival among the young is viewed by sympathetic observers as part of a worldwide tendency of youth to take pride in a sense of ethnic minority and as an act of defiance toward central authority as well as a triumph for "pop" culture.

The principal factor in the strong upsurge of Breton consciousness among the young, in common consensus, is Alan

Stivell, a singer who combines some of the material and the unstructured Celtic bard with the technique and electronics of folk-pop. He has become a major star beyond the borders of Brittany and, indeed, France.

"The Stivell phenomenon" it was called by Pierre Bernard, a Lorien high school teacher of philosophy, ardent nationalist and spokesman on cultural and social matters for the Socialist party in Brittany.

Wave of Singers

Mr. Bernard said Alan Stivell and a wave of Breton pop singers—including three sisters in their seventies who packed the Paris Olympia, the pinnacle of French pop—are leading young people to the Breton cause. Many, he said, have their interest stimulated culturally to pursue the study of the language and acquire enough political determination to get involved "to the hilt."

Jean-Yves Chateau, a member of a regional development group, said that the cultural revival showed signs of raising young Bretons to return to Brittany. He said:

"Paris used to be more attractive. But the quality of life has changed. Now people coming from Paris complain and say they want to come back to Brittany."

tion plane fired on one boat and disabled it, field reports said.

The insurgent force around Oudong reportedly split the forces with one group attacking Longvek and the other group moving south, intelligence reports said.

Anticipating Attack

Government commanders near Prek Phnom said they were anticipating an insurgent attack in the area shortly.

In South Vietnam, government helicopter gunships and artillery pushed a badly hit Communist battalion back toward its jungle sanctuary 35 miles northwest of Saigon today, field officers said.

The retiring unit was the one that engaged government forces in a four-hour battle yesterday. Military sources said the Communists lost 101 killed against two killed and 25 wounded on the government side.

Brandt Pledges Closer Relations With Arab World

BRONN, April 24 (Reuters).—Chancellor Willy Brandt today pledged a policy of closer relations with the Arab world, citing his policy of better relations with Communist Eastern Europe.

In an airport statement on return from a six-day visit to Algeria and Egypt, Mr. Brandt said his talks there had given new impetus to West German-Arab relations.

"We are now striving... to enter into closer relations with the Arab world just as we have normalised our relations with the East European states in recent years," he said.

As called for increased trade, as well as industrial and technological cooperation, with the Arab world and described the Arab countries bordering the Mediterranean as complementary partners for West German industry.

He said a balanced West German engagement in the Middle East was a logical addition to Bonn's efforts for a relaxation of tension in the world.

With the exception of Syria and Southern Yemen, all Arab countries now have diplomatic relations with West Germany.

Hungary Officer Missing in Saigon

SAIGON, April 24 (UPI).—The Hungarian delegation to the international peace-keeping commission reported today that one of its officers is missing. Commission sources said they believed he was seeking political asylum.

Ambassador János Lőrincz Nagy, head of the Hungarian delegation to the four-nation International Commission of Control and Supervision, asked South Vietnamese authorities for their help in tracing Lt. Lajos Miklos, 34, a native of Domsod, who had been in Vietnam more than four months.

Two weeks ago, a political officer with the Polish delegation, Mikolaj Holub, 34, sought asylum with the U.S. Embassy and was turned over to the South Vietnamese, a source said.

"Shotgun" Sputnik

MOSCOW, April 24 (UPI).—The Soviet Union today announced the launching yesterday of eight unmanned Cosmos satellites aboard a single rocket, it was the second "shotgun" launching in four months and the ninth in four years.

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Socialist Was 4th Postwar Head of State

Franz Jonas, Austria's President Since 1965, Dies at 74

VIENNA, April 24 (NYT)—Franz Jonas, 74, the fourth president of the postwar Austrian Republic, died early this morning in a hospital here.

Mr. Jonas, who was president since 1965, was a lifelong Socialist who never was a party firebrand, a marked exception in a country noted for flamboyant leaders of the left. His reputation came from his skill as an administrator, mainly in the Vienna city administration, where he was mayor for 14 years.

Mr. Jonas was one of eight children in the family of a locomotive factory worker in the Vienna suburb of Floridsdorf. Because it was then customary to give a child the name of the saint on whose day he was born, his mother concealed the actual birthdate, probably Sept. 28 or 29, 1899. She listed his birth instead as Oct. 4, the name day of Franz Josef, in order to name him for the emperor.

Although he did not use the full name, the connection with the emperor was to follow him through life. The accomplishments of Franz Jonas as mayor in rebuilding Vienna after World War II were noted on plaques in a city already rich in memorials to Franz Josef.

Self-laught
Mr. Jonas was largely self-taught and brought no academic titles to office in a country accustomed to having at least a

"Herr Doktor" in most cabinet posts. Organizers of events that Mr. Jonas was to attend often listed his name with an honorary doctorate—from an award made by Thamusat University on a 1967 state visit to Thailand—but his office was instructed not to use it in his obituary.

As a youth, Mr. Jonas left secondary school before obtaining a

diploma and went to a graphic arts school. Called up for military duty in 1917, he served on the Russian and Italian fronts. At the end of the war he stayed in his military unit in Austria to take part in the successful guerrilla action aimed at saving the province of Carinthia.

From 1919 to 1932 he was a typesetter and official of the

proletariat in Vienna and at the same time he was active in the Socialist youth movement.

At a workers education center in Vienna, he studied political science with Karl Renner, constitutional law with Adolf Schäfer, and military science with Theodor Körner, all three later to precede him as president of Austria.

In 1935, Mr. Jonas was arrested and charged with high treason for having participated in an illegal conference of revolutionaries. Socialists at the time were acquitted for lack of evidence. He spent World War II as a clerical employee in a Floridsdorf locomotive factory, where his father had worked.

At the end of the war he was appointed to the Floridsdorf council, then elected to the Vienna city council in 1945 and mayor three years later.

Nominated by the Socialist party for president in 1965, he won a narrow victory with a margin of 52,600 out of 4.6 million votes cast. Re-elected to a second six-year term in 1971, he defeated the main challenger, the Austrian People's Party, led by Kurt Waldheim.

Japan Volcano Active

YAMAGATA, Japan, April 24 (AP)—Mount Chokai, which erupted for about a week in March after being dormant for 12 years, began spewing snow and steam Monday. The volcano is 40 miles north of Tokyo.

Man Jailed in Stennis Shooting
Freed in D.C. Courtroom Mixup

WASHINGTON, April 24 (AP)—A man serving a prison sentence in connection with the shooting and robbery of Sen. John Stennis, 65, died Monday night on the way to a federal prison in Stennis County, Miss., after being freed in a courtroom mixup.

Robert Lee Smith, 30, was freed from the Superior Court in Stennis County after a judge, Judge George Goodrich, ordered the man's release. Smith was charged with the shooting and robbery of Sen. Stennis, who was shot in the back of the head and killed.

Smith was arrested in Stennis County after the shooting. He was held in a local jail until he was freed in the courtroom mixup.

The mixup occurred in a courtroom in Stennis County. Smith was freed after a judge ordered his release.

Smith was charged with the shooting and robbery of Sen. Stennis. He was held in a local jail until he was freed in the courtroom mixup.

Disease Is Detected
In Cattle in Belgium

BRUSSELS, April 24 (Reuters)—Foot and mouth disease has broken out in Belgium, the Agriculture Ministry reported here today.

The outbreak has been traced to a faulty vaccination for sheep. It is the first case of the disease in Belgium since 1954.

Urgent measures are being taken to stop the disease from spreading, including slaughter of infected cattle and a ban on exports of all seven-headed animals.

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Obituaries

Comedian Bud Abbott, 78,
Long Partner of Lou Costello

LOS ANGELES, April 24 (AP)—Bud Abbott, 78, who entranced millions as the straight man to Lou Costello, in their comedy routines in movies and radio and television shows, died of cancer today at his Woodland Hills home.

The slender, scrawny Mr. Abbott had done little performing since the death of his rotund partner 15 years ago. In recent years he had suffered a series of strokes.

Partners for 31 years, Abbott and Costello scored a sensation in their first movie, "Buck Privates," in 1941. For a decade they remained among the top 10 money-making film stars, earning a million dollars a year.

The team split in 1957, and Mr. Abbott, after working with Gene Kelly, tried teaming with Gene Kelly, but it didn't work.

"Bud couldn't take working with anyone else," explained their long-time manager, Eddie Shepman. "He said nobody could even live up to him."

In their prime, Abbott and Costello were a perfect team—Lou, the boyish combination of pranks and innocence, Bud part father-figure, part con man.

Their timing was impeccable, and Mr. Abbott was acknowledged as the best straight man in show business.

Their best-known routine was "Who's on First?" in which Mr. Costello at first plaintively, then desperately sought to learn the

names of a baseball team. Mr. Abbott insisted that the players were called "Who," "What" and "I don't know."

Mr. Abbott was born Oct. 2, 1895, in Atlantic City, N.J. His father was a circus advance man and his mother a bareback rider. He grew up in the Coney Island section of Brooklyn.

He left home at 15, shoveling coal on a freighter bound for Norway. But the sea was not for him. On returning home, he accepted a job in a box office at a burlesque house with which his father was associated.

He became a performer, a studio biography recorded, when the burlesque house fell ill and the ticket taker took his place.

After Mr. Stevenson's loss to Dwight D. Eisenhower, Mr. Mitchell and Mr. Stevenson directed operations to pay off an \$830,000 campaign debt and to reorganize the party. It carried out a successful congressional campaign in 1954.

"We took back control of both houses of Congress and, incidentally, made Lyndon Johnson majority leader instead of minority leader," Mr. Mitchell once said.

A Chicago lawyer, he was deeply involved in Mr. Stevenson's successful 1948 campaign for the governorship of Illinois. He was named Democratic national chairman four years later when Mr. Stevenson won the presidential nomination. He left the post in 1955.

Gen. Fu Tso-yi
PEKING, April 24 (Reuters)—China today announced the death last Friday of Fu Tso-yi, 80, the former Nationalist general who defected to the Communists in 1949 and surrendered Peking with hardly a shot being fired.

Fu Tso-yi was one of the prominent Chinese generals in the 1930s and 1940s, holding high posts under Nationalist leader Chiang Kai-shek.

After his defection he was given a series of senior posts by the Communist government, including that of minister of water conservation and vice-chairman of the National Defense Council.

Betty Compson
NEW YORK, April 24 (NYT)—Betty Compson, 77, star of more than 100 silent films and early talkies, died Thursday in Glendale, Calif.

At the height of her film career in the 1920s, Miss Compson belonged to that select circle of superstars who earned more than \$5,000 a week.

Fund Proposed
To Help Nations
Get Fertilizer

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., April 24 (Reuters)—New Zealand last night formally proposed the immediate establishment of a fertilizer and pesticide fund to overcome a worldwide shortage and price rise and help ward off the threat of starvation in developing countries.

Frank H. Corner, acting on behalf of his own nation and Sri Lanka, made the proposal in the main committee of the current special General Assembly session dealing with problems of raw materials and development.

The director-general of the Food and Agriculture Organization would be requested to establish the fund, immediately and draw up a plan for its operation. Countries would be invited to contribute fertilizer or cash to buy it with while developing nations would be able to submit requests for fertilizer on a subsidized basis.

Canadian Strike Leads
U.S. to Suspend Mail

WASHINGTON, April 24 (AP)—the U.S. Postal Service has halted delivery of all mail to Canada because of a spreading strike of Canadian postal workers.

The embargo was imposed at the request of the Canadian government, the postal service said.

American Wants His Island

RICHMOND, Calif., April 24 (AP)—Kent Warren Shelby, who won a 99-year lease to a four-acre island in a contest 16 years ago, says he wants to keep the island despite a threat by the Fiji government to take it over.

"It's everybody's dream to own a South Seas island," said Mr. Shelby, a chemical engineer. He won the island by completing a single in a promotional contest for a 1955 movie, "The Little Hut," starring Ava Gardner and David Niven.

The island, which was renamed Ava Ava, is 15 miles northwest of the main Fiji island of Viti Levu. Mr. Shelby tried living on Ava Ava in the late 1950s, but abandoned it after four months because it had no water.

Now, Fiji's growing tourist industry is reaching out for the few remaining paradises. Two neighboring islands have luxury hotels.

Fiji has warned that it will claim the island unless Mr. Shelby goes there immediately to reclaim it. He said he would do everything possible to keep the island, although he won't live on it.



Kent Warren Shelby

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Proprietor, Silverta Hotel, Switzerland.



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Fertilizer—Or Famine

When a practical solution appears possible for any aspect of the critical energy and food shortages now threatening the world, it should be executed as a matter of urgency, since it happens rarely enough.

Such a prospect is now in sight to alleviate—if not fully solve—the greatest single limiting factor to increased food production, the shortage of chemical fertilizers. Norman E. Borlaug, Nobel Prize winner credited with inspiring the "Green Revolution," estimates that a country suffering a shortfall of one million nutrient tons in its fertilizer needs will lose 10 million tons in grain production. Shortfalls of this and greater magnitude are facing many of the world's developing countries, leading to the very real threat of widespread famine within the next two to three years.

In that immediate time frame, the only way out may well be sharply limited consumption by those who are already adequately fed. But the right decisions today could start to bring relief three years hence. Increasing fertilizer production requires vast infusions of capital to build new factories and, most frustrating at this time, huge inputs of fuel to power these energy-intensive industries. For a fortunate coincidence of economics and geography, both these requirements are or soon will be at hand in Saudi Arabia and neighboring states of the Persian Gulf.

The easy availability of an appropriate

fuel is the most striking fact in a situation that has often verged on the hopeless. In present technology the best energy source for the fertilizer industry is natural gas, in short enough supply in much of the industrialized world, but so plentiful in Saudi Arabia and adjacent Gulf states as to be a nuisance by-product in the more developed oil fields. For years the oil companies have simply burned away—wasted—this premium fuel for lack of economic uses.

Experts in the United States estimate that if just one-quarter of the natural gas that is now wasted in the Persian Gulf fields were diverted into a fertilizer industry on the spot, the world's entire current demand for nitrogen fertilizer could be met. Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani, Saudi Arabia's petroleum minister, correctly told the UN General Assembly last week that it is "improper and unconscionable" that such a readily available fuel supply is not being fully exploited.

Investment in the fertilizer industry has long seemed risky; nor was the rapid growth of demand adequately foreseen. However, supported by the technological expertise of the United States, Saudi Arabia now has the opportunity to put substantially growing capital reserves and unexploited natural gas into an industrial development which quite literally would mean life or death to the world's hungry millions in years to come.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

DeFunis Nondecision

In declining to rule whether the University of Washington was in violation of the Constitution when it turned down a white applicant while admitting black candidates with lower test scores, the Supreme Court, in a 5-4 vote, appears at first glance to have merely run away from the issue. Indeed, the four dissenting justices stated that the court's failure to meet the controversy head-on "clearly deserves the public interest."

The case involved Marco DeFunis, a white candidate turned down by the university's law school in 1971 but subsequently granted admission under order of a lower court. Even though the state Supreme Court upheld the university's action, Mr. DeFunis was allowed to continue his studies pending an ultimate ruling and will be graduated in June.

The unsigned majority opinion and the separate dissent by Justice William O. Douglas suggests, however, that the Supreme Court's evasive action in this case need not imply that it simply washed its hands of an unpleasant controversy. The court noted: "If the admission procedures of this law school remain unchanged, there is no reason to suppose that a subsequent case attacking those procedures will not come with relative speed to this court. . . . Can this be read as anything but a hint to the university to re-examine its present policies?"

Justice Douglas's dissent is even more significant. He says flatly that any policy that is not administered in a "racially neutral

way" is in violation of the equal protection clause, no matter how socially well-intended. Colleges and universities, Justice Douglas holds, are not limited to "mechanical criteria" such as test-score rank in their selection of students. Other factors such as past deprivations as a result of "racial discrimination" may properly be considered in a student's application; but the U.S. Constitution is violated if such consideration is based, not on "individual merits," but on race. The equal protection clause, Justice Douglas wrote, "commands the elimination of racial barriers, not their creation in order to satisfy our theory as to how society ought to be organized."

The Supreme Court's implicit message to the universities is to work out better procedures for the protection of the rights of all applicants. It is inevitably more difficult to make individual judgments, based on a combination of measurable achievements, probable potential, and recognition of unfair past handicaps, than to rely on neat sub-categories, pools or quotas. The often confused enforcement of federal "affirmative action" guidelines has added to these difficulties. But it will be infinitely better for the universities' future independence to seek solutions which are at once nondiscriminatory and humane than to rely on rigid administrative procedures which invite court-order management of the academic community.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

No Progress on Cuba?

At the General Assembly of the Organization of American States in Atlanta, the foreign minister of Argentina spoke the truth in calling the 12-year-old sanctions against Cuba "unrealistic and anachronistic."

The anachronism had been practically conceded by the United States on the eve of the Atlanta meeting when it authorized three Argentine subsidiaries of American auto companies to breach the sanctions by exporting some 40,000 vehicles to Cuba. This action was received in Latin America and publicly interpreted by Secretary-General Gaio Plaza of the OAS as signifying the beginning of the end of the Cuban boycott. But the U.S. State Department went out of its way to emphasize that the Argentine decision was a rare "exception," and that the American policy of trying to isolate Cuba economically would continue.

If the statement is true, it shows even more obtuseness in Washington in inter-American affairs than usual. But it is probably not true. Only last month the United States maintained official silence while a Canadian affiliate of Studebaker-Worthing-

ton, Inc., signed a \$15-million contract to sell locomotives and parts to Cuba. The American firm involved was liable for prosecution under the same laws that might have been invoked in the Argentine transaction.

In both cases Washington acquiesced in something it could not have prevented, thus wisely avoiding fruitless confrontations with two important governments. The Argentine transaction is certain to encourage other OAS countries to expand trade ties with Havana; and the OAS embargo is likely soon to be honored more in the breach than in the observance.

No one expects the United States to lead a drive for repeal of the sanctions. What many of the 23 OAS members—and a great many Americans—had been hoping for was simply an expression that this country had no objection to reviewing the policy of excluding Cuba. Secretary Kissinger marred an otherwise positive contribution to the moderately successful "new dialogue" he has launched with the other American states by his silence at Atlanta on this important question.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Communiques and Cliches

It is encouraging that in spite of signs that hardliners have recently been gaining some ground in Moscow the Communist leaders have broadly endorsed the policy of détente and said they were ready for "large-scale cooperation to the

great material and spiritual advantage of every country participating in it." They could help the process along if they heeded Sen. Kennedy's plea in Moscow last week and gave us a little more insight into the real thinking which must, presumably, lie behind the clichés of the communiques.

—From the Times (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

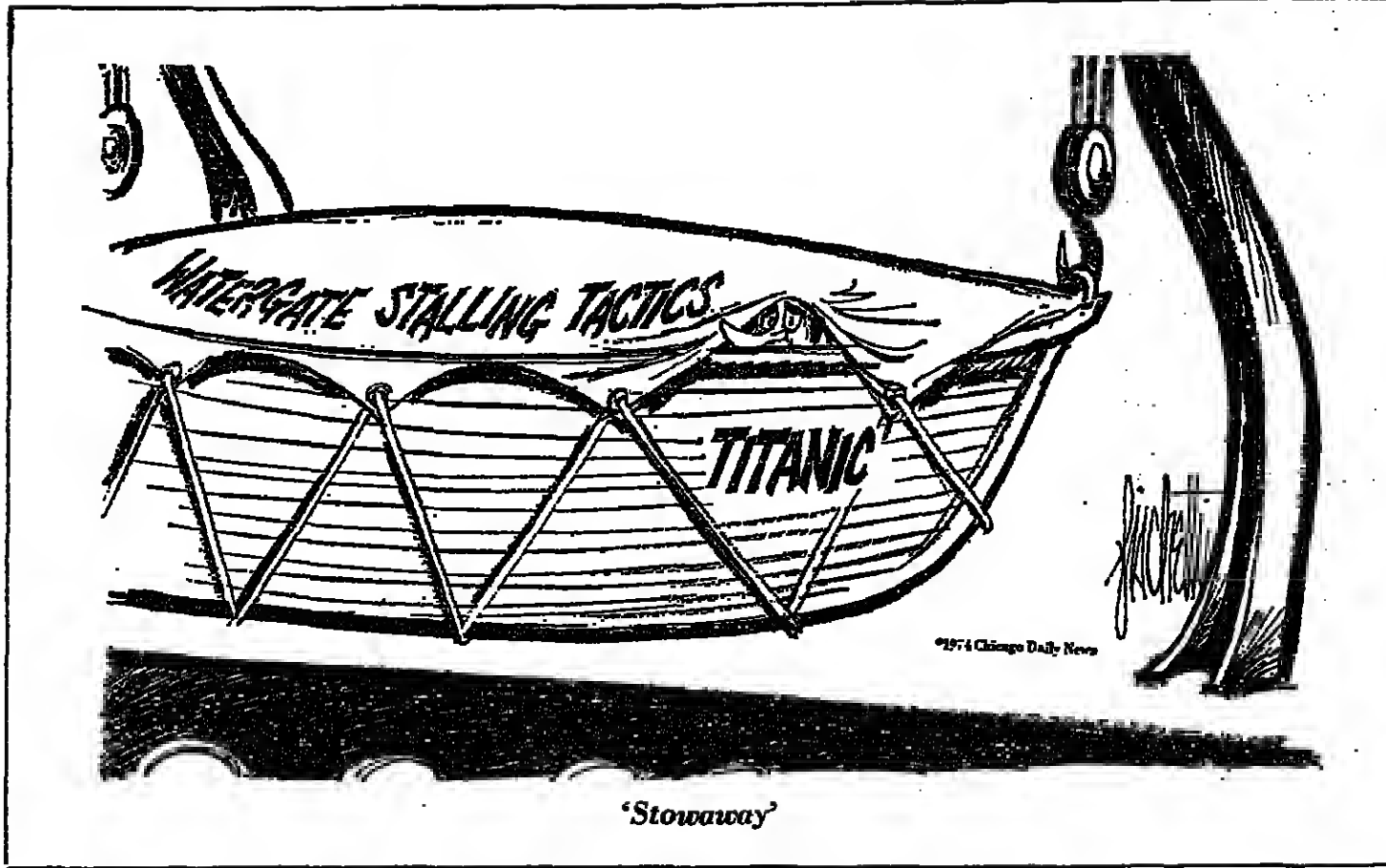
April 25, 1899

LONDON—At a sale of first editions of the writings of Rudyard Kipling at Messrs. Sotheby's yesterday, "Scotboy Lyrics," in the original wrappers, printed at Lahore in 1881 for private circulation only, realized the record price of £135. The work was produced when the author was only 13 years of age, and the manuscript, title and design on the cover were the work of Mr. Kipling's father.

Fifty Years Ago

April 25, 1924

ROCHESTER, N.Y.—The control of scarlet fever through tests like the Schick test for diphtheria is assured, according to a statement by Dr. Abraham Zingher, of the New York City Health Department, speaking before the New York State Medical Society here yesterday. The serum was discovered by Dr. George F. Dick and his wife, Dr. Gladys Dick, and has been successfully tested on over 500 children.



Impeachment at the United Nations

By James Reston

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y.—There is a kind of impeachment trial going on here at the UN too—not of a man but of a civilization. The poor nations are drawing up the articles of impeachment every day against the rich nations. Please listen, they say:

Article One: Out of every three children born in most nations of the world today, one dies before the age of 5.

Article Two: For those who survive, as Dr. Mubashir Hasan, the finance minister of Pakistan, put it, "it is a life of deprivation, desperation and degradation. It is an intense but, mercifully, a short struggle, as their life expectancy is no more than 30 years."

Article Three: One of the worst tragedies in human history is unfolding on the continent of Africa. The suffering caused by drought in Mauritania, Mali, Niger, Chad, Upper Volta and Ethiopia seems to be beyond the imagination of the advanced nations and a rebuke to the UN, which promised in its Charter (Article 55) to promote "a higher standard of living, full employment and conditions of economic and social progress and development."

Article Four: You, in what used to be called the Christian West, and is now called the Industrial West or the Developed or Advanced World, are cheating the poor countries by buying their products cheap and selling your products dear. This unequal exchange between the cost of labor in the rich nations and the poor nations is the heart of the problem.

Article Five: The rich countries are paying their workers between 10 and 20 times as much as the workers are paid in the poor countries. If the wages for labor were even roughly even, the poor countries would receive at least \$20 billion more a year for their work and products, and the danger of class war between the rich and the poor nations might be eased.

The articles of impeachment go on well beyond the space of this column, but the poor nations are not only making some fundamental changes but asking some awkward questions. Dr. Hasan of Pakistan, a long, lean, highly intelligent, almost beautiful man, asked the rich nations to choose. They could (1) increase and share production or (2) equalize the wages of labor and reduce consumption in the advanced nations, or (3) deal with the consequences of malnutrition, poverty, starvation and death in the poor nations.

"Over the last few decades," Hasan told the UN delegates here, "the developing countries have struggled successfully for their political independence. They

are now struggling for their economic emancipation. It is not natural that the struggle should continue until peace on earth and goodwill among mankind are established."

"What is required," he added, "is a vision on the part of the rich, both in the oil-consuming and the oil-producing countries. In this vision lies the only chance of a peaceful solution of the current crisis. Should we fail to find a solution based on justice and equity, let us always remember that nature has its own grand design for fulfillment of the destiny of mankind."

The contrast between the impeachment debates in Washington and here at the UN is startling. In Washington, the issue is about handing over some tapes, whether they should be delivered this week or next, whether chairman Rodino had authority to

grant a postponement, and what they might tell anyway about the President's involvement in Watergate, or his "executive privilege," his language or his vindictive comments about members of the other and even his own political party.

All this dominates the political mind of Washington, and people wonder about the national political consequences, and why Teddy Kennedy is holding seminars at Moscow University and talking for four hours with Chairman Brezhnev, and why President Sadat of Egypt is telling Cy Sulzberger of The New York Times that maybe he wants to buy arms from the United States instead of from Moscow, and what Yitzhak Rabin will do if he becomes the new premier of Israel.

These are the front-page stories, the primary news of the

day, while the impeachment charges of the poor nations against the rich nations, the fundamental questions of the prices and resources of the earth, are ignored. In fact, Dr. Hasan's definition of the growing class war between the rich and the poor nations of the world was scarcely noticed.

Yet he raised a question that will probably be troubling the world even at the end of the century, long after the question of the impeachment of President Nixon is forgotten. Can the rich and poor nations go on like this? Can the advanced nations consume and waste and charge for labor as they are, and ignore the misery of the majority of the human race in the poor countries?

Will the big countries even listen? Hasan asked, and the answer obviously is, "Not yet."

Nixon: Closing the Circle

By William V. Shannon

WASHINGTON.—If impeachment were solely a matter of politics, President Nixon might well be able to work his way out of the many difficulties now closing in on him. But the question of his impeachment is inextricably entangled with the neutral and inexorable processes of the legal system.

Once those processes begin to move—with prosecutors assembling evidence and grand juries hearing witnesses and judges ruling on pretrial motions—there is no safe way to halt them. Any attempt to do so multiplies the risks and makes much worse whatever the original crime might have been.

In the Watergate case, perjury, destruction of evidence and the bribery of witnesses have all been alleged. These are peculiarly judicial offenses because they strike at the fair and honest functioning of the courts. They are crimes that judges and lawyers are least likely to condone or treat leniently.

Suspicion

There would be no movement toward impeachment if it were not for the mounting suspicion that President Nixon is implicated in these crimes against the integrity of the judicial process.

At each crisis! turn in the last year, it has not been the politicians or the press or the public who decided the course or pace of events. It has been the special prosecutor or a judge or, more recently, the House Judiciary Committee, a body made up entirely of lawyers and acting in a quasi-judicial capacity.

And the rules that have governed the actions have been rules of evidence and procedure laid down by U.S. law or legal custom. The rules have not been influenced in any significant way by politicians trying to arrange practical compromises or by public relations men trying to protect images or by pollsters reporting the shifting currents of public opinion.

Mr. Nixon, a lawyer himself, early recognized the nature of his problem. Last October he fired Archibald Cox, sought to end the office of special prosecutor, declared that no more evidence would be forthcoming from presidential files and ordered the Watergate investigation subordinated once more within the confines of the Justice Department. The "Saturday night massacre" was the President's desperate effort to break free from the legal coils entwining themselves about him. The failure of that effort doomed Mr. Nixon to a defeatist policy of step-by-step retreat.

Everything he has done since that time has been secondary or irrelevant in solving his real problem. Operation Candor, a news conference at Disney World, twirling a yo-yo in Nashville, campaigning for a GOP congressional candidate in Michigan—none of these makes much difference.

Even if the Republican candidate had won last week's special election in Michigan, for example, it would only have buoyed the morale of the President and his supporters for a brief time. It would in no way have affected the subpoenas issued by Special

Prosecutor Leon Jaworski or the decisions to be made by various judges or the judgments being reached by grand juries and trial juries that are now hearing evidence. It is these legal actions that are closing the circle around Mr. Nixon and determining public and congressional opinion.

There has been a cynical and too easy assumption that the impeachment inquiry would founder on partisan disagreements in the House Judiciary Committee. But the conduct of the members of the committee thus far has belied that assumption. Seeking evidence and countering evasion, they voted by an overwhelming bipartisan margin to subpoena it. Republicans and Southern Democrats would like to be sympathetic to the President in his difficulties, but they understand the duty of a person under investigation to provide evidence. In short, they are lawyers first, partisans second.

Delays Seen

When he failed to break the back of the investigation last October, Mr. Nixon did the next best thing. He hired a good lawyer, James D. St. Clair, notwithstanding the predictable cant about defending the presidency and not the President, Mr. St. Clair is doing everything that a skillful lawyer can to protect the interests of a client who has serious legal problems. If, as is now expected, Mr. St. Clair is allowed to intervene in the committee's development of the arguments for and against impeachment, he may well delay a committee decision by some weeks.

What he cannot do is alter the weight of the evidence. If that evidence were favorable to Mr. Nixon, then the committee and Mr. Jaworski would not have to issue subpoenas to obtain it. Since the members of the committee are likely to be guided by the weight of the evidence, a recommendation for impeachment is probable. Coming with the support of a substantial number of Republicans on the committee, such a recommendation would be conclusive with the whole House.

There is no way back on the narrowing road that President Nixon now must walk accompanied by crowds of witnesses, lawyers and robed judges.

PETER GOLDMAN.
Copenhagen.

Liberia Differs

You did your readers a great disservice [while reporting on the Niger army coup] by listing Liberia among the civilian-ruled African nations which "tolerate no legal opposition" (IHT, April 16).

The law in this country provides for the formation of an opposition provided the party has a membership of at least 300 and is registered with the Elections Commission at least 90 days before election.

J. MILTON GREAVES I.
Press Secretary to the President.
Monrovia, Liberia.

Letters

Canadian Jobs

After reading The New York Times article "Canada Eyes \$20 Billion Oil Program" (IHT, April 18), I am puzzled by the statement that most of the 30,000 short-term jobs created by the oil project would be filled by foreign laborers brought in temporarily.

With Canada's high unemployment rate and the number of university students who annually seek temporary work, why must Canada import laborers when it could meet the labor demand domestically?

MARY GRIFFIN.
Montpellier, France.

Media and Watergate

In this part of the world we are sick of the manner by which some U.S. officials and legislators present the Watergate scandal to their societies. It's no use blaming the Watergate debacle solely on the U.S. media. Watergate was not created by the media. The press did not plant the scandal nor is it a media melodrama as some biased people want to convince the world.

To be fair and just, the U.S. media, at least the IHT—which is published with The New York Times and The Washington Post—has and is still giving unbiased

coverage of the Watergate affair, through concise and articulate editorials. On the other hand, the IHT has given and still gives various authors a chance to publish their own views and counter-views about the scandal. One cannot understand where the media has erred.

If Sen. Gurney, R-Fla. (IHT, April 19) is sincere in blaming the press for the low public rating of U.S. public officials (which I think he is not), let me give him a clear message: The reaction of the U.S. voters against their institutions and their officers is a legitimate awareness about the monstrosity of the Watergate scandal and its fundamental implications. . . .

A. KLINGMAN.
Malmo, Sweden.

Survival of Israel

I find it difficult to understand all the discussion about being either "pro-Israeli" or "pro-Arab." Since the Arabs have been attempting to destroy Israel for 26 years, to be "pro-Israeli" simply means to be against the destruction of the Jewish state and against the renewal of the Jewish people's tragedy.

That one even considers the question open to debate shows how successful the Arab-Soviet

Open Debate: Yale, Moscow Flunk Course

By George F. Will

WASHINGTON—Recently an American citizen was prevented from speaking at Yale University. A few days later another American citizen provoked confusion and censorship with some tame remarks delivered at Moscow University.

At Yale, a scientist was invited to debate his controversial views about intelligence differences between various races of people. A chanting mob of students prevented the debate.

There was nothing especially surprising about that. It is the sort of behavior one expects in an era when semiliterate bullies (and bullies-gris attend universities, and when the administration of many universities is entrusted to limp noodles like Yale's president, Kingman Brewster.

These are depressing facts, but they are not too alarming. America is so strong and free and decent that not even the universities can ruin it.

But the Soviet Union is not a free country and it can be dominated by a government elite of narrow, badly educated people—a mob of sorts, although docile—churned out by dismal institutions like Moscow University.

Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass., approached a lecture podium there recently, humming a careless tune and utterly unprepared for the consternation he was about to cause.

He delivered an amiable chat about how nice it would be if nations were nice to everybody. The chat was well-received, in part because his Soviet translator was doubling as censor. He omitted from his running translation of Sen. Kennedy's remarks the part about how agreeable it would be if the Soviet government would adopt more kindly emigration policies.

Then the senator, as is his wont, invited the audience to express their opinion. He asked for a show of hands as to whether the audience thought Soviet military spending should be increased or decreased. The audience was confused and unresponsive.

Screened Audience

The Kennedy visit had not been widely publicized among the university's 27,000 students. The audience was carefully screened. It seemed composed of half students, half faculty. Most of the students had the Lenin lapel pins and Young Communist League badges. These are worn by people who have passed ideological saliva tests and are destined to enjoy the rewards, such as they are, of leadership positions in Soviet society.

Although the news reports from Moscow were confused and contradictory, one thing is clear: there was an imperfect fusion between the soul of the senator and the souls of his hosts.

Few in the audience responded to the question about military spending. Most who voted favored keeping spending at the current level. Even when he asked about a less sensitive matter—which Soviet achievement did they most admire—the audience was bewildered and reluctant to express itself. After much coaxing it chose the achievement of defeating the Germans in World War II.

This audience, the cream of the Soviet university crop, obviously was uneasy about expressing opinions—about anything—that might diverge from the orthodox holding sway across town at the Kremlin. And the Soviet government officials present in the audience obviously were afraid that the expression of opinions might become a subversive campus fad.

Suddenly the translator announced to the audience that Sen. Kennedy had to leave because he was not feeling well. Kennedy replied that he felt fine, but soon he was ushered out.

At both Yale and Moscow universities the range of discussable subjects is limited. The spinners wonder who administer Yale cannot persuade their charges to behave decently and will not use the stern measures necessary to impose the order that neither persuasion nor a sense of decency can produce. The men who run what passes for a university in Moscow must wonder: "Why doesn't the president, Brewster, just ban unpopular opinions and he done with it? Why does he allow untidy mobs to enforce Yale's censorship?"

Both Yale and Moscow universities pride themselves on producing many members of their nations' ruling elites. Fonder that fact the next time you are tempted to hope that the future, here or there, will be better than the past.

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International Herald Tribune, S.A. au capital de 13,200,000 F.
R.C. Paris No. 753112, 31 Rue de Berri, 75008 Paris Cedex 08.
Tel.: 236-26-00. Telex: 26350 Herald. Paris Cables: Herald. Paris.
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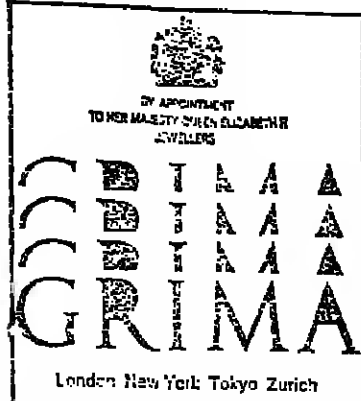
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Shah Urges Reduction Of Oil Firms' Profits

ZURICH, April 24 (AP)—The Shah of Iran urged Western governments today to take action against oil companies using the energy crisis to make excessive profits.

Barring such action and a reduction of fiscal burdens on petroleum imports, producer countries see no reason for reconsidering their pricing policies, the Shah made plain in an interview with the business newspaper Neue Zürcher Zeitung.

The Shah also said that except for Saudi Arabia, all oil-producing nations agree that there is room for further price increases.

He said he considered a profit margin of 55 U.S. cents a barrel as sufficient for the Western oil companies but that they gained in fact up to a net \$4 a barrel in the past few months.

Oil sold at \$7 a barrel to the oil companies had been resold by them at \$12, the Shah told the interviewer.

"As long as such conditions are accepted with no objections from the importing countries, there could be no discussion of prices with the producer countries," the Shah said.

The Shah said the two key factors now determining the producers' price policy are the price

of substitute energy and the rate of inflation in the industrialized importing countries.

Higher import prices due to Western inflation would be offset by corresponding oil price increases, he said.

Commenting on Saudi Arabia's call for moderation in price demands, the Shah said: "They are probably no longer free in their decisions but have to take into account the American position. They did not even protest against the massive profit increase of the oil companies."

U.S. Rollback Voted

WASHINGTON, April 24 (AP)—The House Commerce Committee voted yesterday to roll back the price of roughly 80 percent of the crude oil produced in the United States. At the same time, the committee adopted an amendment that would impose a system of stiffer price controls on imported oil.

The rollback amendment by Rep. Bob Eckhardt, D-Texas, adopted by a 14-12 vote, would cut back the price of domestic oil to the levels that existed in November, 1973, at the beginning of the Arab oil embargo.

Oil produced by so-called stripper wells producing less than 10 barrels a day and new oil dis-



The Shah of Iran

covered by companies producing less than 18,400 barrels a day would be exempted from the rollback.

An amendment by Rep. Brock Adams, D-Wash., would prohibit American oil companies from passing on to consumers any increases in taxes and royalties levied by foreign countries which the companies subsequently deduct from their U.S. income tax.

The amendment is designed to eliminate the current practice of "double dipping" by which an American company passes the cost of foreign taxes and royalties on to its customers while at the same time writing off that cost against its taxable earnings.

EEC Faces \$22-Billion Deficit in '74

BRUSSELS, April 24 (AP)—The nine Common Market countries face an overall balance of payments deficit of \$22 billion this year, the EEC commission predicted today.

In a gloomy review of the economic outlook for the year, the commission also quoted predictions of wage increases ranging from 12.5 percent to 17 percent and consumer price gains of 9 percent to 15 percent.

It said that the countries worst hit by the inflationary effects of the energy crisis should hold down wage increases and the growth of the money supply and intensify export campaigns.

The commission is asking the EEC's decision-making council of ministers to adopt a series of economic guidelines for each member country and to invite them to comply with these when working out policies.

According to the commission's experts, only West Germany, Belgium, Holland and Luxembourg will end the year with balance of payments surpluses. The other community countries will be heavily in the red, mostly because of higher oil prices.

The commission laid down three short term economic policy objectives:

- Restructuring national economies to adapt them to changes in the external situation;

- Stepping up the fight against inflation in order to preserve purchasing power;

- In the case of countries whose external situation had deteriorated appreciably even before the crisis, achieving a substantial reduction in the balance of payments deficit.

In the other countries, the commission recommended stimulating exports and the reduction of the growth of domestic demand "to a rate distinctly below the expansion of productive capacity." The report said interest rates should be maintained at high levels and the expected deterioration in budgetary positions should be curbed by cutting back on expenditure or increasing taxes.

TV Output Cost In Japan Seen Over U.S. Level

TOYO, April 24 (AP)—It will become costlier to produce radios and television sets in Japan than in the United States by 1975, the Industrial Bank of Japan predicted today.

The bank said it based this conclusion on the rise of the yen value since 1971 and on the greater rate of increase of wages and cost of commodity prices in Japan than in the United States.

It said the unit cost of producing radio or TV receivers in 1975 will have risen by 43.8 percent in Japan as compared with 1970. The cost in the United States, it estimated, will have climbed by only 13.3 percent.

This will give Japan a 2 percent higher cost than the United States in 1975, the bank said. In 1970, it said, the cost was 12.2 percent higher in the United States.



John Dunlop

U.S. Inflation Will Continue, Dunlop Says

WASHINGTON, April 24 (AP)—Inflation in the United States in the second half of the year will be worse than either the Nixon administration or private economists have predicted, the government's top price controller said today.

John Dunlop, director of the Cost of Living Council, said he believes the inflation rate during the April-June quarter will be about the same as the 10.3 percent surge of the January-March quarter.

"Thereafter, it may go down," he told reporters. But he said the nation's overall price level will be higher than the 5 to 6 percent increases forecast for the second half by the administration and most private economists.

Mr. Dunlop said he has suggested to administration economic advisers that the official inflation forecast be raised.

Proof that most of the forecasts are wrong and too low came when first-quarter GNP figures showed an inflation rate higher than most economists have forecast, he said.

Expressing his personal view about economic policy, he said that he believes the federal budget has been too expansive over the past several years and the Federal Reserve's monetary policy equally too expansive.

With wage-price controls due to expire at midnight next Tuesday, Mr. Dunlop said, there is still hope that Congress will at least set up some kind of government monitoring agency over inflation to replace the Cost of Living Council.

Fed Raises Discount Rate To 8 Percent

Cites Inflation Concern For Half-Point Rise

WASHINGTON, April 24 (Reuters)—The Federal Reserve Board approved today an increase in the discount rate to 8 percent from 7 1/2 percent for seven district banks including New York.

The new rate is the highest on record and becomes effective tomorrow.

The board said it took the action "in light of the recent rapid rise in bank credit and in recognition of increases that have already occurred in other short-term interest rates."

The announcement said that "inflation continues to be a serious concern to the board." This is the first increase in the discount rate since Aug. 14, 1973, when it was raised to 7 1/2 percent from 7 percent.

Still at the 7 1/2 percent level are the Federal Reserve Banks of Boston, Atlanta, Chicago, Minneapolis and St. Louis.

Stocks Slump On Wall St.

NEW YORK, April 24 (Reuters)—The surge of optimism thickened on Wall Street today as the stock market slumped into its fourth consecutive session.

The uncertainty about where interest rates will top out, concern about inflation, and the continued sag in new car sales contributed to the gloom.

The Dow Jones Industrial average fell 13.61 to 823.37, bringing to more than 25 points the slide in the blue chip barometer in the last two days.

Other key indices also fell sharply, while declines routed advances by almost a 5-to-1 margin.

Turnover expanded to 1,601 million shares, the heaviest in six weeks.

Among the biggest losers on the most active list were MOIC Investment, down 4 3/4 to 27 3/4, Tesoro Petroleum 1 1/2 to 24, and Clitcor 1 1/2 to 41 1/8.

Less active Williams Cos. slid 6 1/4 to 47, Polaroid 3 1/2 to 36 3/8, IBM 5 5/8 to 223 5/8, Burroughs 4 1/2 to 191 1/4, Unicom 2 7/8 to 65 3/4, and Communications Satellite 1 5/8 to 20 7/8.

Du Pont fell 5 1/4 to 163 3/4 among the chemicals, while Atlantic Richfield dropped 2 1/8 to 37 3/4 in the oil.

Prices also dropped sharply on light turnover on the American Stock Exchange. The Amex index fell 1.78 to 80.51.

Higher Liquor Sales Offset Spending Decline

U.K. Seen Unharmed by 3-Day Work Week

By Terry Robards

LONDON, April 24 (NYT)—There are growing indications that the three-day work week did not wreak havoc in the British economy. Each new government report covering economic activity in the first quarter seems to confirm that industry and workers demonstrated surprising resilience, despite the imposition of the most drastic restrictions on the economy since World War II.

In an amusing and descriptive insight into how people reacted to the crisis, the government said consumer spending in the first quarter fell by only 1.5 percent, partly because of an increase in spending on liquor that was able to offset some of the decline in spending on such items as motor vehicles, fuel and light.

From the beginning of January until March 11, most of industry was restricted to three working days a week in an effort to reduce the consumption of electrical power, then imperiled first by a work slowdown in the coal fields and later by a complete strike in the coal industry.

Half of the nation's street lights were extinguished, neon signs and all other advertising lights were banned, television broadcasting was halted each night at 10 o'clock and the heat in all public and commercial buildings was turned down.

An air of impending doom hung over the nation, but somehow disaster was averted. It turned out that the massive production losses and unemployment predicted by virtually all econo-

mists simply did not materialize. Industry, with unexpectedly full cooperation from workers, was able to cram a good deal more than three days of normal output into three days of work. The latest government estimates indicate that the country lost not even half the output it was expected to lose.

Whereas a 40 percent decline in production had been expected from a work week that was 40 percent shorter, the actual drop was a maximum of 20 percent and perhaps closer to 10 percent.

Although numerous companies were able to get around the restricted work schedules by using their own private power generators, most managers appear to feel that the key to the high level of output was a dramatic increase in labor productivity.

Apparently employees responded to the crisis by working harder, confirming a long-held suspicion that under normal circumstances they are inclined not to work nearly as hard as they might.

Big U.S. Banks Lift Prime Rate

NEW YORK, April 24 (AP)—Bank of America, the largest U.S. commercial bank, and more than 10 other major banks joined the move to a record 10 1/2 percent prime lending rate today.

Other banks that raised their prime rates from 10 1/4 percent to 10 1/2 percent included New York's Chemical Bank, the nation's sixth-largest commercial bank; Mellon Bank of Pittsburgh, 13th in size; National Bank of Detroit, 17th; and First National Bank of Boston, 18th.

The latest increase in the prime was begun last week by Citizens & Southern National Bank of Atlanta and spread to four others earlier this week.

Company Reports

American Broadcasting	
First Quarter 1974	1973
Revenue (millions)...	230.0 222.3
Profits (millions)...	9.99 9.17
Per Share	0.60 0.53

American Electric Power	
First Quarter 1974	1973
Revenue (millions)...	288.62 239.36
Profits (millions)...	53.95 46.54
Per Share	0.62 0.78

ANF	
First Quarter 1974	1973
Revenue (millions)...	242.2 220.4
Profits (millions)...	9.2 14.8
Per Share	0.51 0.78

Anheuser-Busch	
First Quarter 1974	1973
Revenue (millions)...	299.2 248.9
Profits (millions)...	12.57 18.39
Per Share	0.28 0.41

Beatrice Foods	
First Quarter 1974	1973
Revenue (millions)...	949.8 757.3
Profits (millions)...	23.99 20.72
Per Share	0.32 0.28

Year	
Revenue (millions)...	3,541.2 2,950.7
Profits (millions)...	116.99 100.03
Per Share	1.55 1.35

Colgate-Palmolive	
First Quarter 1974	1973
Revenue (millions)...	588.2 514.9
Profits (millions)...	18.55 16.44
Per Share	0.27 0.24

INA	
First Quarter 1974	1973
Revenue (millions)...	474.8 443.9
Profits (millions)...	18.2 23.8
Per Share	0.70 0.59

Kennecott Copper	
First Quarter 1974	1973
Revenue (millions)...	381.25 381.48
Profits (millions)...	40.70 28.80
Per Share	1.23 0.86

National Steel	
First Quarter 1974	1973
Revenue (millions)...	588.9 535.6
Profits (millions)...	23.00 19.66
Per Share	1.24 1.05

Northwest Airlines	
First Quarter 1974	1973
Revenue (millions)...	167.9 119.9
Profits (millions)...	15.93 7.97
Per Share	0.64 0.37

Occidental Petroleum	
First Quarter 1974	1973
Revenue (millions)...	1,334.9 681.4
Profits (millions)...	87.77 6.29
Per Share	1.14 0.08

Pheps Dodge	
First Quarter 1974	1973
Revenue (millions)...	280.9 216.0
Profits (millions)...	35.5 25.3
Per Share	1.73 1.23

Pennzell	
First Quarter 1974	1973
Revenue (millions)...	215.8 133.0
Profits (millions)...	34.72 11.15
Per Share (diluted)...	1.01 0.24

Procter & Gamble	
First Quarter 1974	1973
Revenue (millions)...	1,336.9 1,023.3
Profits (millions)...	65.87 86.57
Per Share	1.17 1.06

Nine Months	
Revenue (millions)...	3,633.5 2,912.8
Profits (millions)...	253.84 249.07
Per Share	3.00 3.04

Southland	
First Quarter 1974	1973
Revenue (millions)...	354.8 303.0
Profits (millions)...	3.47 2.88
Per Share	0.21 0.16

Squibb	
First Quarter 1974	1973
Revenue (millions)...	221.6 193.7
Profits (millions)...	16.09 14.29
Per Share	0.73 0.64

Texas Eastern Transmission	
First Quarter 1974	1973
Revenue (millions)...	264.0 215.2
Profits (millions)...	29.1 27.3
Per Share	1.15 1.13

International New Product Newsletter

Since 1954, we've been providing a semi-monthly report on new products and processes available for manufacture under license, for sale or for import with name and address of the source included. 1,200 items are reviewed annually at a subscription cost of \$90. Issues sent airmail only.

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(C.P.A.-E.S.C.P.)

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FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

French Firms in Joint Venture

Du Pont's wholly-owned French subsidiary, Du Pont de Nemours, has entered a joint venture with Sté des Usines Chimiques Rhône-Poulenc to build a plant designed to produce 255 million pounds a year of adiponitrile. The new plant will be built at Chalmieu, on the Rhine River near Mulhouse, and will cost \$80 million, Du Pont says, adding that construction is to start this year and production early in 1977. The plant will use Du Pont technology and will be designed and built under supervision of Chimiques Rhône-Poulenc.

Firms Cut Gas Prices in Germany

British Petroleum and Texaco have bowed to pressure from the West German Cartel Office and rescinded gasoline price increases announced earlier this month. Two other major international oil concerns—Esso and Shell—took similar steps last weekend after being told by the Cartel Office they may be forced to do so unless they complied voluntarily. BP, in announcing its

decision, said it would appeal to the law courts against the Cartel Office's order. A Texaco spokesman said the company had not yet taken a decision on its future moves. The price increases, announced over the Easter holiday, amounted to between one and two pennings a liter in selected areas. The Cartel Office has no legal authority to enforce its orders but may apply to the courts for injunctions against companies thought to have violated anti-cartel regulations.

CGE to Join in CII Capital Increase

Cie. Generala d'Electricitate (CGE) has agreed to subscribe to the projected 20-million-franc capital increase of Cie. Internationale Pour l'Informatique (CII). CGE's move, which reverses a previous stand, will help CII finance its 1974 contribution to the French-German-Dutch Comdata computer group. It will also unfreeze a 60-million-franc government subsidy which was conditioned on CII's capital increase. The two other partners in Unidata are Siemens AG and Philips NV.

All of these securities having been sold, this advertisement appears as a matter of record only.

\$100,000,000

Kraftco Corporation

8% Sinking Fund Debentures due April 15, 2004

Goldman, Sachs & Co.

Lehman Brothers

Drexel Burnham & Co.

E. F. Hutton & Company Inc.

Loeb, Rhoades & Co.

Reynolds Securities Inc.

Wertheim & Co., Inc.

ABD Securities Corporation

L. F. Rothschild & Co.

UBS-DB Corporation

American Securities Corporation

W. E. Hutton & Co.

Piper, Jaffray & Hopwood

Tucker, Anthony & R. L. Day

The First Boston Corporation

Halsey, Stuart & Co. Inc.

Kidder, Peabody & Co.

Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith

Salomon Brothers

White, Weld & Co.

Clark, Dodge & Co.

Shields Securities Corporation

Warburg-Paribas, Inc.

Alex. Brown & Sons

Moseley, Hallgarten & Estabrook Inc.

R. W. Pressprich & Co.

G. H.

New York Stock Exchange Trading

[illegible]

This announcement appears as a matter of record only

Total Assets

December 31, 1973



GIROZENTRALE VIENNA

AUSTRIAN SCHILLINGS

49,000,000,000

arranged by

**Girozentrale und Bank
der österreichischen Sparkassen**

Aktiengesellschaft

**Gesellschaft und Bank der
österreichischen Sparkassen A.G.**

**Girozentrale und Bank der
österreichischen Sparkassen A.G.**

**Gesetzliche und Bank der österreichischen Sparkassen
Aktiengesellschaft**

Aktiengesellschaft

and associated fire

Gesamtheit und Bank der österreichischen Sparkassen
Aktiengesellschaft

— **Author's address:** Department of Psychology, University of California, San Diego, 3542 La Jolla Village Drive, San Diego, CA 92093, USA. E-mail: shawn.wagner@ucsd.edu

Gesetz über die Zentralbank und die Sparkassen

**Girozentrale und Bank der
österreichischen Sparkassen**

**Girozentrale und Bank der
österreichischen Sparkassen**

Gesetzliche
Land Bank der österreichischen Sparkassen

**Girozentra
und Bank der österreichischen**

Girozentrale österreichischen Sparkassen

**Girozentrale und Bank
der Österreichischen Sparkassen A. G.**

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der österreichischen Sparkassen**

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 chen Sparkassen A. G.

Gesetzliche und Bank

Österreichischen Sparkassen

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Anhangsgesellschaft

österreichischen Sparkassen
Aktiengesellschaft

**Österreichische Sparkassen
Aktiengesellschaft**

**Girozentrale
und Bank der österreichischen Sparkassen**

Girozentra
und Bank der österreichischen
Austrianisch

Girozentrale österreichischen Sparkassen Genossenschaft

GIROZENTRALE VIENNA

AS ABOVE

1974 - Stocks and Bonds										1974 - Stocks and Bonds									
High	Low	Div	In	P/E	100s	High	Low	Last	Chg	High	Low	Div	In	P/E	100s	High	Low	Last	Chg
25	25	100	100	100	100	25	25	100	100	25	25	100	100	100	100	25	25	100	100
26	26	100	100	100	100	26	26	100	100	26	26	100	100	100	100	26	26	100	100
27	27	100	100	100	100	27	27	100	100	27	27	100	100	100	100	27	27	100	100
28	28	100	100	100	100	28	28	100	100	28	28	100	100	100	100	28	28	100	100
29	29	100	100	100	100	29	29	100	100	29	29	100	100	100	100	29	29	100	100
30	30	100	100	100	100	30	30	100	100	30	30	100	100	100	100	30	30	100	100
31	31	100	100	100	100	31	31	100	100	31	31	100	100	100	100	31	31	100	100
32	32	100	100	100	100	32	32	100	100	32	32	100	100	100	100	32	32	100	100
33	33	100	100	100	100	33	33	100	100	33	33	100	100	100	100	33	33	100	100
34	34	100	100	100	100	34	34	100	100	34	34	100	100	100	100	34	34	100	100
35	35	100	100	100	100	35	35	100	100	35	35	100	100	100	100	35	35	100	100
36	36	100	100	100	100	36	36	100	100	36	36	100	100	100	100	36	36	100	100
37	37	100	100	100	100	37	37	100	100	37	37	100	100	100	100	37	37	100	100
38	38	100	100	100	100	38	38	100	100	38	38	100	100	100	100	38	38	100	100
39	39	100	100	100	100	39	39	100	100	39	39	100	100	100	100	39	39	100	100
40	40	100	100	100	100	40	40	100	100	40	40	100	100	100	100	40	40	100	100
41	41	100	100	100	100	41	41	100	100	41	41	100	100	100	100	41	41	100	100
42	42	100	100	100	100	42	42	100	100	42	42	100	100	100	100	42	42	100	100
43	43	100	100	100	100	43	43	100	100	43	43	100	100	100	100	43	43	100	100
44	44	100	100	100	100	44	44	100	100	44	44	100	100	100	100	44	44	100	100
45	45	100	100	100	100	45	45	100	100	45	45	100	100	100	100	45	45	100	100
46	46	100	100	100	100	46	46	100	100	46	46	100	100	100	100	46	46	100	100
47	47	100	100	100	100	47	47	100	100	47	47	100	100	100	100	47	47	100	100
48	48	100	100	100	100	48	48	100	100	48	48	100	100	100	100	48	48	100	100
49	49	100	100	100	100	49	49	100	100	49	49	100	100	100	100	49	49	100	100
50	50	100	100	100	100	50	50	100	100	50	50	100	100	100	100	50	50	100	100
51	51	100	100	100	100	51	51	100	100	51	51	100	100	100	100	51	51	100	100
52	52	100	100	100	100	52	52	100	100	52	52	100	100	100	100	52	52	100	100
53	53	100	100	100	100	53	53	100	100	53	53	100	100	100	100	53	53	100	100
54	54	100	100	100	100	54	54	100	100	54	54	100	100	100	100	54	54	100	100
55	55	100	100	100	100	55	55	100	100	55	55	100	100	100	100	55	55	100	100
56	56	100	100	100	100	56	56	100	100	56	56	100	100	100	100	56	56	100	100
57	57	100	100	100	100	57	57	100	100	57	57	100	100	100	100	57	57	100	100
58	58	100	100	100	100	58	58	100	100	58	58	100	100	100	100	58	58	100	100
59	59	100	100	100	100	59	59	100	100	59	59	100	100	100	100	59	59	100	100
60	60	100	100	100	100	60	60	100	100	60	60	100	100	100	100	60	60	100	100
61	61	100	100	100	100	61	61	100	100	61	61	100	100	100	100	61	61	100	100
62	62	100	100	100	100	62	62	100	100	62	62	100	100	100	100	62	62	100	100
63	63	100	100	100	100	63	63	100	100	63	63	100	100	100	100	63	63	100	100
64	64	100	100	100	100	64	64	100	100	64	64	100	100	100	100	64	64	100	100
65	65	100	100	100	100	65	65	100	100	65	65	100	100	100	100	65	65	100	100
66	66	100	100	100	100	66	66	100	100	66	66	100	100	100	100	66	66	100	100
67	67	100	100	100	100	67	67	100	100	67	67	100	100	100	100	67	67	100	100
68	68	100	100	100	100	68	68	100	100	68	68	100	100	100	100	68	68	100	100
69	69	100	100	100	100	69	69	100	100	69	69	100	100	100	100	69	69	100	100
70	70	100	100	100	100	70	70	100	100	70	70	100	100	100	100	70	70	100	100
71	71	100	100	100	100	71	71	100	100	71	71	100	100	100	100	71	71	100	100
72	72	100	100	100	100	72	72	100	100	72	72	100	100	100	100	72	72	100	100
73	73	100	100	100	100	73	73	100	100	73	73	100	100	100	100	73	73	100	100
74	74	100	100	100	100	74	74	100	100	74	74	100	100	100	100	74	74	100	100
75	75	100	100	100	100	75	75	100	100	75	75	100	100	100	100	75	75	100	100
76	76	100	100	100	100	76	76	100	100	76	76	100	100	100	100	76	76	100	100
77	77	100	100	100	100	77	77	100	100	77	77	100	100	100	100	77	77	100	100
78	78	100	100	100	100	78	78	100	100	78	78	100	100	100	100	78	78	100	100
79	79	100	100	100	100	79	79	100	100	79	79	100	100	100	100	79	79	100	100
80	80	100	100	100	100	80	80	100	100	80	80	100	100	100	100	80	80	100	100
81	81	100	100	100	100	81	81	100	100	81	81	100	100	100	100	81	81	100	100
82	82	100	100	100	100	82	82	100	100	82	82	100	100	100	100	82	82	100	100
83	83	100	100	100	100	83	83	100	100	83	83	100	100	100	100	83	83	100	100
84	84	100	100	100	100	84	84	100	100	84	84	100	100	100	100	84	84	100	100
85	85	100	100	100	100	85	85	100	100	85	85	100	100	100	100	85	85	100	100
86	86	100	100	100	100	86	86	100	100	86	86	100	100	100	100	86	86	100	100
87	87	100	100	100	100	87	87	100	100	87	87	100	100	100	100	87	87	100	100
88	88	100	100	100	100	88	88	100	100	88	88	100	100	100	100	88	88	100	100
89	89	100	100	100	100	89	89	100	100	89	89	100	100	100	100	89	89	100	100
90	90	100	100	100	100	90	90	100	100	90	90	100	100	100	100	90	90	100	100
91	91	100	100	100	100	91	91	100	100	91	91	100	100	100	100	91	91	100	100
92	92	100	100	100	100	92	92	100	100	92	92	100	100	100	100	92	92	100	100
93	93	100	100	100	100	93	93	100	100	93	93	100	100	100	100	93	93	100	100
94	94	100	100	100	100	94	94	100	100	94	94	100	100	100	100	94	94	100	100
95	95	100	100	100	100	95	95	100	100	95	95	100	100	100	100	95	95	100	100
96	96	100	100	100	100	96	96	100	100	96	96	100	100	100	100	96	96	100	100
97	97	100	100	100	100	97	97	100	100	97	97	100	100	100	100	97	97	100	100
98	98	100	100	100	100	98	98	100	100	98	98	100	100	100	100	98	98	100	100
99	99	100	100	100	100	99	99	100	100	99	99	100	100	100	100	99	99	100	100
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

(Continued on next page)

هكذا من الأصل

American Stock Exchange Trading

1974- High Low	Stocks and Div In S	P/E	1974- High Low	Stocks and Div In S	P/E	1974- High Low	Stocks and Div In S	P/E
12 1/2	AAR Co	10 1/2	12 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	12 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
12 1/2	AAR Co	10 1/2	12 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	12 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
12 1/2	AAR Co	10 1/2	12 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	12 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
12 1/2	AAR Co	10 1/2	12 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	12 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
12 1/2	AAR Co	10 1/2	12 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	12 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
12 1/2	AAR Co	10 1/2	12 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	12 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
12 1/2	AAR Co	10 1/2	12 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	12 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
12 1/2	AAR Co	10 1/2	12 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	12 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
12 1/2	AAR Co	10 1/2	12 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	12 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
12 1/2	AAR Co	10 1/2	12 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	12 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2

International Currency Rates

By reading across this table of yesterday's closing inter-bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

1974- High Low	Stocks and Div In S	P/E	1974- High Low	Stocks and Div In S	P/E	1974- High Low	Stocks and Div In S	P/E
12 1/2	AAR Co	10 1/2	12 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	12 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
12 1/2	AAR Co	10 1/2	12 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	12 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
12 1/2	AAR Co	10 1/2	12 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	12 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
12 1/2	AAR Co	10 1/2	12 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	12 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
12 1/2	AAR Co	10 1/2	12 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	12 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
12 1/2	AAR Co	10 1/2	12 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	12 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
12 1/2	AAR Co	10 1/2	12 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	12 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
12 1/2	AAR Co	10 1/2	12 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	12 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
12 1/2	AAR Co	10 1/2	12 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	12 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
12 1/2	AAR Co	10 1/2	12 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	12 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2

Notice of Redemption to the Holders of Republic of Panama Floating Rate Notes Due 1980

Notice is hereby given, that pursuant to Section C of Article 4 of Fiscal Agency Agreement dated as of May 1, 1972, the Republic has elected to exercise its option to redeem on May 31, 1974 the entire balance of Notes remaining outstanding on such date.

Subject to the deposit with the Fiscal Agent under said Fiscal Agency Agreement of cash in the amount then required for this redemption, the Floating Rate Notes will become and be due and payable at one hundred percent (100%) of the principal amount thereof in United States Dollars, at the option of the holder, either (a) at the Corporate Trust Office of Bankers Trust Company in the City of New York or (b) subject to any laws or regulations applicable thereto in the country where any of the following offices are located, at the main office of Bankers Trust Company in London and Paris or at the office of Banque du Benelux - La Luxembourgeoise in Luxembourg-Ville.

The Floating Rate Notes should be presented with all coupons maturing after May 31, 1974. Coupons maturing on May 31, 1974 and prior thereto should be detached and surrendered for payment in the usual manner. From and after May 31, 1974 interest on the Floating Rate Notes will cease to accrue.

Dated: April 25, 1974

Bankers Trust Company,
Fiscal Agent

Legal & General Expansion and development maintained in 1973

Some facts that speak for themselves from Lord Harcourt's statement to shareholders

Business growth
Total premium income is up by 29 per cent to £227 million. An increase of 35 per cent in U.K. pensions premiums reflects the success of modern pensions contracts. New life premium income at £7.9 million was 32 per cent above the previous year's figure—nearly three times that for 1970. General insurance premium income is up 32 per cent to £42.2 million.

Investment
Despite the severe fall in stock exchange prices the market value of investments held a 'comfortable' margin of £280.5 million over their balance sheet values.

Operating surplus
A net operating surplus of £8.3 million was achieved in 1973. 'An excellent result as no element of capital appreciation was brought into the accounts and £1.2 million put to claims equalisation reserve. Earnings per share were 6.95p.

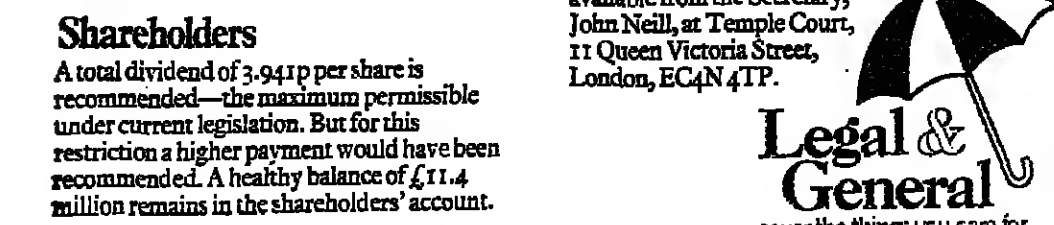
Shareholders
A total dividend of 3.94p per share is recommended—the maximum permissible under current legislation. But for this restriction a higher payment would have been recommended. A healthy balance of £11.4 million remains in the shareholders' account.

Control of expenses
The greatly increased scale of activity in 1973 has been successfully undertaken without an increase in the number of employees. Every effort is being made to control the ratio of premiums to expenses.

Future prospects
There is every intention of maintaining the programme of planned expansion during 1974, but growth on the scale of 1972 and 1973 is unlikely for some little time to come. The immediate aim is to respond rapidly and flexibly to changing circumstances and to maintain a capacity for a resumption of that rate of growth at the earliest moment possible.

Legal & General's financial strength and marketing expertise give this strategy good prospects of success.

Encouraging figures, encouraging facts, which you will find in detail in the Report and Accounts for 1973—now available from the Secretary, John Neill, at Temple Court, 11 Queen Victoria Street, London, EC4N 4TP.



Legal & General cover the things you care for

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INVESTORS: INCL
HIGHLAND-DUNES SCOTCH
2200 Penn Ave., N. Minneapolis, MN 55412.

SCOTCH WHISKY OWNERS
Don't sell your holdings till you get our quote. Highest prices available by return airmail.
BUYERS: Send for Prospectus.
INVESTORS: INCL
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INVESTORS: INCL
HIGHLAND-DUNES SCOTCH
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In NHL Playoffs Flyers Conquer Rangers Again

By Parton Keese

PHILADELPHIA, April 24 (UPI)—With Bob Kelly and Dave Schultz sounding the call to arms, the Philadelphia Flyers stormed the New York Rangers into submission, 5-2, last night.

The Flyers now lead in the Stanley Cup semifinal playoff, 2-0, with the series shifting to Madison Square Garden tomorrow and Sunday.

Philadelphia displayed its typical martial discipline on its forward and defensive lines, running down any Ranger in sight and firing the puck from line to line with artillery precision. The Rangers kept counter-attacking to make the struggle tense until the last 3 1/2 minutes.

Kelly, known as the bound, was responsible for Jerry Butler missing much of the action. Within 15 seconds of the opening whistle, Kelly was punning the slighter goalie against the boards with rights and lefts. After serving a penalty for self-defense, Butler went on the wounded list and did not play any more.

A total of 40 minutes in penalties was called by referee Dave Newell in the opening period. Surprisingly in view of recent history, the Rangers picked up 22 of these on eight violations as they attempted to retaliate to the bullying tactics of their opponents.

At the end of the period, Pete Stenkowski, one of the biggest new names, had his face bloodied by Jimmy Watson in a typically senseless battle that began with a bump, a shove and a pushback.

Disputed Goal
Until the final period, however, both goalies had stood off the other's mortal shots well. But Philadelphia, benefiting from a disputed goal in its favor, scored three times in the last 12 minutes. Ross Lonsberry getting two goals unassisted.

The Rangers continued to retaliate in the second period, but could only match the Flyers in penalties. Bernie Parent continued to turn away the best Ranger shots.

At the halfway mark came the disputed goal. Ed Van Impe, playing the point for the Flyers, intercepted and around the corner pass and took a feeble shot at the Ranger net. It went high, said Rod Seiling, halfway between the goal and Van Impe, partially deflected it with his stick. It bounced crazily in front of Glazom and over his body.

The New York goalie leaped around, seemed to have credited it on the goal mouth. However, the red light was turned on by the goal judge.

Glazom, infuriated, raced around and banged his stick against the glass that protected the judge. His anger was plainly

Bruins' Bobby Schmaltz tumbles forward during playoff game as stick of Hawk's Dick Redmond trips him up.

visible as the officials on the ice tried to restore order. The judge remained adamant.

Black Hawks 4, Bruins 3
CHICAGO, April 24 (UPI)—Jim Pappin tipped in a shot from the point that broke the tie of the first overtime period last night to give the Black Hawks a 4-3 victory over Boston and a 2-1 lead in games in their best-of-

seven Stanley Cup semifinal playoff series. Pappin's score came on the fourth shot the Hawks leveled at Boston goalie Gilles Gilbert in the fewer than four minutes of overtime while Boston got off only one shot off Black Hawk goalie Tony Esposito.

Gilbert had no chance for a save on Pappin's shot. The puck went through a maze of players to Pappin, who was on Gilbert's

right and simply changed the direction of the flying puck.

Pappin's score clinched a Black Hawk comeback, in which Stan Mikita scored twice to erase a two-goal Boston lead. Mikita's tying goal came with 42 seconds to play in regulation time and 20 seconds after Esposito had been removed from the game to give the Hawks six skaters on at-

ack.

The tour was a standard New York sightseeing venture in a glass-topped bus. But this time the guide described what they were seeing (all were in New York for the first time) to a translator and she relayed the information in Russian.

"This is Rockefeller Center—the world's largest privately owned business and entertainment complex." And two Radio City Music Hall—over 4,000 seats.

As they progressed downtown, Times Square was a little more difficult to explain, as was Greenwich Village. But the stunner

was the Bowery. The questions flowed about the hundreds of alcoholic derelicts sprawled on sidewalks and doorways. The visitors also took a short walking tour of Chinatown, observed everything but asked few questions.

New York was not as frightening as expected. "We thought it would be more baffling," said Yuri Burakov, the coach of the team. "We feel comfortable. We expected to be bowled over."

And what did these 11 teenagers and five adults, along with chaperons, want to see most? The United Nations? Wall Street? The Statue of Liberty? No. It was Madison Square Garden.

Nine Collegians In Hall of Fame For Football

NEW YORK, April 24 (UPI)—The National Football Foundation has named nine former college football players to its Hall of Fame in the modern (after 1927) category.

The honored athletes include the late Harry Agganis, Boston University quarterback (1949-51); John Ferraro, University of Southern California tackle (1943-47); Elroy (Crazy Legs) Hirsch, Wisconsin (1942) and Michigan (1943); the late Barton (Butcher) Koch, Baylor guard (1928-31); and Malcolm (Mal) Kutner, Texas end (1939-41).

The other players selected are Jim Parker, Ohio State guard (1954-57); George (Barney) Pocock, end for the University of Mississippi (1942-48); North Carolina Pre-Flight (1943) and Army (1944-46); Marchmont (March) Schwartz, Loyola of New Orleans and Notre Dame (1929-31) halfback and Billy Vesselle, Oklahoma halfback (1950-52).

Agganis set 15 Boston University records that still stand. In 1955, he was stricken with viral pneumonia, apparently recovered and then suffered a relapse, dying suddenly of a pulmonary embolism.

Pocock started a controversy last year when he declined to compete with Yugoslavia's team in Davis-Cup competition and, as a result, was banned from playing at Wimbledon. More than 70 players passed up Wimbledon in support of Pile.

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Members of the Soviet junior basketball team pause during their tour of New York City.

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Orioles' 10th-Inning Single Beats Angels

BALTIMORE, April 24 (UPI)—Richie Coggins' two-out, 10th-inning single scored Don Baylor from second base with the winning run last night to give the Baltimore Orioles a 4-3 victory over the California Angels.

Baylor opened the 10th inning by getting struck by a Dave Sell pitch, went to second base on a passed ball and scored when Coggins bunted a single to right.

Reliever Bob Reynolds, 2-0, took the victory after pitching one-hit ball for the final three innings. Sell, 1-1, absorbed the defeat in relief of Frank Tanaka.

Tommy Davis started the Orioles' two-run fourth inning with a double and went to third when first baseman Bob Oliver bobbled Don Baylor's sacrifice. Brooks Robinson's sacrifice fly scored Davis. Tiger Jim Fille scored Baylor, who had gone to second base on Robinson's fly ball and stole third.

The Angels tied it in the seventh when Richie Schenbaum singled and was forced by Jose Lahoud's ground ball. But Elie Rodriguez doubled to left, scoring Lahoud and pinch-hitter Wladimir Llenas singled home Rodriguez.

White Sox 3, Brewers 2
At Chicago, southpaw Jim Kaat and reliever Ervyn Acosta combined on a three-hitter to lead the

White Sox to a 3-2 triumph over Milwaukee.

Kaat, who hurled the first 6 1/3 innings, received credit for his second victory of the year, while Acosta, called up from the American Association Monday night, helped put down a Milwaukee rally in the top of the seventh inning.

Twins 1, Tigers 0
At Detroit, Steve Braun led off the 10th inning with a homer to give Minnesota a 1-0 victory over the Tigers.

Dick Woodson went the first eight innings, but it was Bill Campbell who went the last two and got the victory.

Braun's second home run of the season made Lerrin Lagrow, 0-2, the loser. He gave up eight hits in the 10 innings.

Padres 10, Mets 2
In the National League, at San Diego, Johnny Grubb hit a three-run homer, a double and a single, scored three times and collected four RBIs, and Enzo Hernandez doubled, hit two singles and stole three bases to lead the Padres to a 10-2 romp over New York.

Randy Jones broke a four-game losing streak with a seven-inning effort for his first victory of the season. He struck out seven and walked one.

Reds 5, Cubs 3
At Cincinnati, Tony Perez's seventh home run of the season with one on in the first inning, powered the Reds to a 5-3 victory over Chicago behind the combined three-hit pitching of Roger Nelson and Pedro Borbon.

A two-out single to right by Bill Madlock in the sixth inning was the Cubs' only hit of the game until Jose Cardenal singled, following a walk to Billy Williams with one out in the ninth inning. The runners advanced on an unfielded out and scored on George Mauer's single.

Nelson went out for a pinch-hitter in the bottom of the sixth and Borbon pitched three innings, allowing the last two runs, to win his second save while preserving Nelson's first victory in three decisions.

Dodgers 5, Phillies 3
At Los Angeles, pinch-hitter Tom Paciorek hit a three-run homer in the bottom of the ninth inning, lifting the Dodgers to a 5-3 victory over Philadelphia.

Cardinals 8, Astros 2
At St. Louis, Bake McBride's single home two runs during a four-run Cardinal rally in the third inning to give St. Louis an 8-2 victory over Houston.

Sonny Siebert, getting his second National League victory against one loss, allowed Houston its two runs in the second on Johnny Edwards's two-run homer after Lee May singled. Siebert then scattered five singles over the last seven innings.

Lou Brock stole three bases and scored two runs for the Cardinals. In the fourth, he singled,

by taking the tie-breaker, seven points to two.

After that, the top-seeded Newcombe took charge, winning the first three games of the second set and breaking on top in the finale.

Women's Circuit
PHILADELPHIA, April 24 (AP)—Billie Jean King, Evonne Goлагog and Rosemary Casals advanced to the second round in this stop on the women's tennis circuit, after turning back tough opposition yesterday.

King overcame Diane Fromholtz of Australia, 6-4, 6-3. Gologog beat Sue Stap of the United States, 5-6, 6-4. Casals defeated Pat Bostrom, 6-2, 6-4.

12-Rounds to Be Asked
ROME, April 24 (AP)—Italy will propose that all European boxing title bouts be held under the 12-round limit instead of the current 15 rounds. The Italian Boxing Federation announced today. The proposal will be made by the congress of the European Boxing Union, scheduled in London Friday and Saturday.

IOC Amateur Proposal
LAUSANNE, April 24 (UPI)—Lord Killanin, president of the International Olympic Committee, will announce the draft proposal for the new rule defining amateurism at a news conference April 25 in London, the IOC said today.

Madrid Topples Glasgow, 2-0,
Goes to Europe Soccer Final
MADRID, April 24 (AP)—Atletico de Madrid beat Glasgow Celtic, 2-0, tonight and advanced to the final of the European Soccer Cup of Champions.

The teams drew, 0-0, in their first semifinal match in Glasgow April 10.

Center-forward Garate opened the scoring in the 77th minute with a hard shot inside the penalty area after receiving a pass from inside left Irujo.

The second goal was by right-half Adelardo in the 85th minute on a pass from Garate.

A crowd of 73,000 watched the game in the Vicente Calderon Stadium. Millions of other fans also watched it live on television, both in Spain and other European countries.

Liverpool Upset
LONDON, April 24 (AP)—Arsenal upset Liverpool, 1-0, tonight and Leeds United became the English soccer champion.

A goal by Arsenal's Ray Kennedy in the 55th minute destroyed second-placed Liverpool's hopes in a drama-packed game at Liverpool's Anfield Stadium.

Liverpool now has only two games left and 55 points. League-leading Leeds, with 60 points and one game to play, cannot be caught.

It is Leeds' second English championship title. It previously won the league in 1963 and has been runner-up five times in the last 10 years.

Tottenham Wins
LONDON, April 24 (UPI)—Tottenham Hotspur, champion in 1971, scored a 2-0 victory over East Germany's Lokomotiv Leipzig at London's White Hart Lane tonight to reach the final of the UEFA Soccer Cup for the second time in three seasons.

Tottenham qualified, 4-1, on aggregate after winning the first leg, 3-1, in Leipzig two weeks ago.

stock second, went to third on Ted Stenkowski's sacrifice and scored on Smith's sacrifice fly. In the sixth, he doubled, stole third and scored on Stenkowski's single. Brock has stolen three bases in one game 14 times in his career.

Expos 8, Giants 4
At San Francisco, Tim Lincecum's two-run single drove in two runs to highlight a five-run, sixth-inning rally and Mike Thayer continued his mauling over the Giants as Montreal beat San Francisco, 8-4.

Wednesday
Nettles' Homer
Wins for Yanks

NEW YORK, April 24 (UPI)—Graig Nettles' American League record-tying 19th homer of the month and Roy White's wrong-field double in the seventh inning today led the New York Yankees to a 4-3 victory over the Kansas City Royals.

Nettles' homer, equaling the league record for April set by Frank Robinson of Baltimore in April, 1969, moved the Yankees to a 3-2 lead in the sixth.

A's 9, Indians 2
At Cleveland, S.E. Bardo homered, doubled and drove in five runs to pace Oakland to a 9-2 victory over the Indians.

Bardo, who has 19 hits in his last 26 at-bats, hit a sacrifice fly in the first inning, hit a two-run homer in the fifth and a two-run, bases-loaded double to highlight a three-run seventh inning for the world champions.

Reds 1, Cubs 0
At Cincinnati, Bill Bonham walked George Foster with the bases loaded and two out in the bottom of the ninth inning to force in the game's only run and give the Reds a 1-0 victory over Chicago.

Tuesday's Line Scores
NATIONAL LEAGUE
Chicago 10, Montreal 3 3 2
Cincinnati 8, San Francisco 4
Philadelphia 5, St. Louis 3
Pittsburgh 6, New York 4
St. Paul 4, Houston 2
San Diego 4, Los Angeles 2
Seattle 4, Milwaukee 2
Texas 4, Oakland 2
Washington 4, Atlanta 2
White Sox 3, Brewers 2
Dodgers 5, Phillies 3
Cardinals 8, Astros 2
Orioles 4, Angels 3
Yankees 4, Royals 3
Expos 8, Giants 4
Pirates 4, Braves 2
Mariners 4, Rangers 2
Astros 2, Cardinals 8
Indians 2, A's 9
Tigers 0, Twins 1
Browns 2, Athletics 4
Pacers 4, Hawks 2
Knicks 4, Bulls 2
Rockets 4, Trail Blazers 2
Lakers 4, Warriors 2
Jazz 4, Suns 2
Clippers 4, 76ers 2
Pistons 4, Cavaliers 2
Hornets 4, Magic 2
Bucks 4, Nets 2
Celtics 4, Heat 2
Patriots 4, Colts 2
Bengals 4, Steelers 2
Broncos 4, Oilers 2
Raiders 4, Chiefs 2
Cowboys 4, Redskins 2
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Art Buchwald

\$226-Million Mix-Up

WASHINGTON—The Pentagon last week just happened to "find" \$226 million it didn't know it had (HT, April 18).

It seems that the Defense Department had asked for \$1.6 billion for aid to South Vietnam, but Congress had voted only \$1.2 billion. Instead of the Pentagon getting upset by the cut in funds it announced that it had "found" \$226 million which could make up the difference.

How did the Pentagon find the money? It's a very interesting story.

Two weeks ago the Pentagon was working late at night in the basement of the building. One of them was a new employee and she opened what she thought was a broom closet. Instead of brooms and mops she saw neatly piled stacks of brand-new \$100 bills.

"Henrietta," she said to the woman she was working with, "there are no brooms or mops in that closet. How am I supposed to get my work done when all they keep in there is money?"

Henrietta came over and looked in. "Heaven to Betsy, you're right. They expect us to clean the floors, mop the halls and dust the furniture and they don't even give us the tools to do it with. Let's find the supervisor."

Tennessee Rescinds

Women's Rights Vote

NASHVILLE, Tenn., April 24 (AP)—The Tennessee Legislature has become the second to rescind its ratification of the Constitution's equal-rights amendment for women, opening the way for further court suits testing the legality of such a move.

The House voted 56-33 yesterday to reverse its 1972 vote in favor of the amendment. Earlier this year, the Senate voted 17-11 to rescind it. The amendment had been ratified by 33 states, including Nebraska, the other state whose legislature has voted to rescind its original approval. Ratification by 38 states is needed to make it part of the Constitution.

back. He peered into the closet and became angry. "If I told them once I told them a hundred times the only thing I want to see in broom closets is brooms. I'm going to get the duty officer."

The duty officer, a colonel, was asked to come to the basement. When he showed up he couldn't believe his eyes. "How much money do you think there is in that closet?"

"Bout \$226 million," Henrietta said. "Now what about our mops?"

The colonel rushed off to call his superior at home. "General, the cleaning women just found \$226 million in a broom closet in the basement."

The general was furious. "Why are you bothering me at home at this hour about \$226 million? Turn it over to lost-and-found."

"Yes, sir," the colonel said. The next day the lost-and-found officer put out notices on all the bulletin boards in the Pentagon which read: "If anyone has lost \$226 million in new \$100 bills, kindly pick it up as soon as possible at lost-and-found. If the money is not claimed within the week, it will be turned over to the South Vietnamese government."

Although there are thousands of people working in the Pentagon, no one admitted to owning the money. This caused some wild speculation. The Army said the Navy had hidden the cash in the broom closet so they could buy an extra submarine when no one was looking. The Navy said the Air Force had stashed it away for the next overrun on a new Lockheed cargo plane.

In any case, no one claimed the cash and it was turned over to six codes of the South Vietnamese Marine Corps who were returning to Saigon after a visit to Paris Island.

But the discovery of the money caused a storm at the Pentagon. The secretary of defense, in a very tough memo to all personnel, said, "There will be no more storing of unaccounted funds in broom closets."

"These closets will be used in the future solely for cleaning utensils. If there is one thing I will not stand for as long as I am secretary it's a dirty Pentagon."

"The Basques are wonderful sporting people... There are 15- and 16-year-olds who seem to have become world-class junior hockey players in 18 months, all of which leaves me with a serious inferiority complex."

Ice Sports in Spain—A Mania

By Trevor Hayes

SAN SEBASTIAN, Spain (HT)—Ice is Nordic, non-Latin, technologically unthinkable in a country where the ice cube enjoys limited popularity. Yet Spain is going ice crazy.

In San Sebastian an American hockey coach was called upon to perform a simulated bullfight on ice. In Madrid, as many as a thousand line up to rent skates and get on the rink. In Cordoba, they say, there will someday be "the greatest ice rink in the world," with pathways of ice meandering through olive groves, ice terraces and waterfalls on skates.

Slanks such as the Negro in Bilbao offer the amenities of a discotheque, country and athletic club, cafe and bar.

Ice in Spain, it seems, is a monument to the great beyond, the great un-Spanish. Octavio Paz, the Mexican writer, once described modern Mexico as a country whose most unshakable confidence was in its own inadequacy. Spain and the Spanish are not so different from the Mexicans. Anything foreign is fashionable, especially among Spain's emerging middle class.

Two Americans

Now two Americans, who were hockey opponents when they were in college, are trying to put the Spanish ice hockey movement on a serious basis.

One of them is George Semler, 29, a former hockey player at Yale, an ex-Marine rifle company commander and a writer. "There does not seem to be what you would call a run on what I write, but that does not necessarily mean that it is good." When he was a New York University student studying in Madrid, he became the first foreign technical adviser in Spanish ice hockey. He is now coaching the Spanish champions in San Sebastian, in the Basque country. "The Basques are wonderful sporting people," Semler says. "There are 15 and 16-year-olds here who seem to have become world-class junior hockey players in 18 months, all of which leaves me with a serious inferiority complex. Sometimes I am not sure who is learning from whom."

Semler's friend and former hockey opponent Joel Reinhold is now coaching in Biarritz, France. But it was Reinhold who took the San Sebastian team to its first championship in 1972.

Reinhold, 31, an ex-Time correspondent, played hockey at Williams College in Williamstown, Mass. When Semler and Reinhold met at Spain's first national tournament in 1972, they discovered that Semler had scored on goalie Reinhold twice—13 years before. The two teamed up to put on Spain's first summer hockey school in San Sebastian last summer. Along with Finnish star Juhani Wahlsten, they selected and coached Spain's first national selection team in the spring of 1973.

After his success in San Sebastian, Reinhold crossed the border and took over a second-division French team that had never won a game in its five-year history. With the help of Semler, who played as Biarritz's one allowed foreigner, Reinhold took his team to the divisional championships—Biarritz lost in the regional playoffs.

Basque Boom

With rinks in Bilbao, San Sebastian and Biarritz, hockey on the Basque Coast is booming. The Basques play roller-skate hockey and most of the younger players begin on wheels. Roller-skate or "rink" hockey, according to Semler, is slower and less interesting than ice hockey but requires more precision in stickwork and passing.

"Sometimes," Semler says, "I think roller hockey might be better preparation for ice hockey than ice hockey is for ice hockey."

One of the problems is equipment. Because of a 100 percent markup tax imposed by the government on foreign-made material, skates and sticks cost double the U.S. price. As interest in hockey increases, equipment gets better, more expensive and more fragile. In some border areas, smuggling has eased the problem. But present legitimate prices make hockey almost a luxury sport.

Despite its growing popularity, ice hockey receives the smallest percentage (1.2 percent) of the national sports budget. That the National Federation of Skating may not really be trying is suggested by its devotion to the promotion of roller skates hockey. It is almost as though the American baseball leagues were under the financial thumb of the British Cricket Federation.



Joel Reinhold, left, and George Semler, ice hockey coaches.

Private feuds also enter in. Real Madrid, Spain's onetime soccer giant, after building a rink with National Sports Ministry money, not only refuses to have anything to do with ice sports but charges Madrid's founding Ice Club nearly \$100 an hour for ice time to train its hockey team. Efforts to construct a new ice rink in Madrid have been frustrated by administrative snags.

Reinhold and Semler, meanwhile, have created something of a monster. "Not much time for work," Semler admits. San Sebastian has more than 300 hockey players now, with five teams playing in national ice-hockey competition, eight schoolboy (up to 14 years) teams, and eight more about to begin. After 18 months of existence, San Sebastian teams have beaten first division teams from France and Denmark.

Ice rinks are going up in Victoria, Bilbao, Zaragoza, Oviedo and, perhaps, in Seville. After that, who knows? Semler claims to have heard of ice rinks on the Ivory Coast and Reinhold is dreaming of an all-Gypsy hockey team.

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FRG. ST-BORIS Very large 100 sq. m., 12 rooms, Fr. 4,000, 500-33-33.

ELITE High class, 100 sq. m., 12 rooms, Fr. 4,000, 500-33-33.

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